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PRINCESS LOUISE GIVING THE PRIZES IN THE CLYDE TRAINING-SHIP CUMBERLAND.

## IMPERIAL INTERVIEWS.

The meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria—first at Gastein, and afterwards at Salzburg—has given rise to much speculation. We are not ourselves disposed to attach any sinister importance to the event. The days are gone by since monarchs could shape the destinies of Europe at tête-à-tête conferences. Still, it is reasonable to infer that the two interviews to which we allude have been something more than personal and complimentary in their object. Unfortunately, such occasions do not admit of the presence of reporters, and some degree of mystery always gathers about a conclave of crowned heads. The general purpose, however, of these meetings almost always becomes more or less distinctly visible to the public through the surrounding haze. The movements of Sovereigns, and, we may add, the general scope and tenor of their pre-arranged conferences, necessarily imply the agency of several subordinate officials; and, in one way or another, sometimes by arrangement, sometimes by connivance, and occasionally by what must be stigmatised as a breach of trust; the truth, though not, perhaps, the whole truth, percolates through its environment and trickles into the knowledge of the public. In the present instance, however, there is no ground for suspecting any conspiracy which need shrink from the light of day. Rumour says nothing of the Gastein and Salzburg interviews which can be twisted to the discredit of either of the Emperors. They seem to have settled the mutual relations of the two empires—so far as such relations can be settled by Imperial good-will—upon an amicable basis; to have solved doubts, where doubts existed; to have collated views and interests in the light of the present; to have scanned the future in relation to their respective responsibilities; and to have arrived at an understanding which may obviate the misapprehensions and difficulties bred of a rivalry of mistrust.

Peace, and not war, is said to have been the purport of these conferences. We can well believe it. Germany, having accomplished her great and long-meditated object—the unity of Fatherland—not without a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, craves repose. To Austria, still engaged in the difficult and doubtful experiment of linking together her numerous provinces, in relieving herself from financial embarrassments, and in reconstructing her army, a continuance of peace is looked upon as a prime necessity, indispensable to the development of her natural strength. If it be true, as report gives out, that Italy seeks to share in a pacific alliance with the great central empires of Europe, and is not discouraged by the result, the world will have a threefold guarantee against any serious disturbance (for some time to come, at least) of the tranquillity of Europe. Russia is not in a position, even if she has the inclination, to prosecute plans of aggrandisement in the face of such a combination—nor is it probable that France, eager as she may be to recover her lost provinces and to resume her political supremacy in Europe, will, even under M. Thiers's policy of stimulants, hastily thrust herself into a quarrel with antagonists of such formidable strength. Experience, we confess, has taught us to place but a guarded and reserved reliance upon dynastical combinations, however strong; but when, as in the instance before us, they relate to an end not only desirable in itself, but vehemently desired by the majority of European peoples, we think ourselves warranted in believing that we have entered upon a period of lengthened international tranquillity.

There scarcely remains room for a doubt that every State in Europe has ahead of it questions of internal and social economy which may, sooner or later, bring on an all-but-universal storm. We have witnessed with horror in a neighbouring country terrific illustrations of what may ensue from the sudden explosion of subversive theories in revolutionary violence. But we do not think that this was a matter which was comprised within the understanding arrived at between the Emperors of Germany and Austria; and for this reason, among others, that no combination of Princes can suppress internal disorders in the social condition of their subjects any more than it could check the invasion of their respective territories by the cholera. The experiment was tried half a century ago, and very signally failed. There is only one way of successfully combating the advance of a socialistic democracy, and that is by education. Armies are of no permanent use in a contest with ideas, true or false. As we have seen, ideas can eat their way into and disorganise armies. We deem it extremely improbable that Bismarck or Beust should countenance an international combination against domestic difficulties. It would be the likeliest of all ways to increase the dangers against which they have to guard. We have no fear, therefore, that the Gastein or the Salzburg conference bodes ill for the liberty of either German, Austrian, or Italian citizens. We see no portent in the meeting of the Emperors. Their agreement, whatever it may have been, was based, no doubt, on monarchical grounds; but there is reason to conclude that it affected international relations, and that it had no reference to internal questions, whether political or social.

So far as our national interests are concerned, Englishmen, from afar, may contemplate these Imperial interviews without the slightest misgiving. It is not from England that either Germany or Austria has the smallest trouble to anticipate, and it is not towards England that their precautionary provision is directed. There has been a time, and there have been circumstances, in which

German soldiers, flushed with military success, looked forward to the chance of humbling this country; but it was never a truly national idea, or, if so, was but a transient effervescence, which has long since subsided. The strict neutrality maintained by our Government throughout the course of the Franco-German war was, doubtless, irritating in turn to both nations. But there is no reason to believe that, on a calm review of our conduct, either of them entertains ill-will towards us. It is to the last degree improbable that our conduct towards the belligerents came within the purview of the consulting potentates. We are interested, it is true, in the preservation of the peace of Europe, and hence we are not wholly indifferent to what passed between the two Emperors. But we have no mistrust of our own security. We are strong, after all that has been said to the contrary, in our means of national defence, and we are stronger still in our confidence that as we meditate wrong to no nation, so no nation will meditate deliberate wrong to us.

## PRINCESS LOUISE IN THE SCHOOL-SHIP.

The Clyde training-ship *Cumberland*, in Roseneath Bay, containing the poor boys of Glasgow, who there get the benefit of a good industrial education, was visited by her Royal Highness Princess Louise on Saturday, the 2nd inst., as reported in our Court News last week. The Princess, with the Marquis of Lorne, her husband, the Duke of Argyll, Lady Archibald Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Earl Percy, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Ladies Victoria and Edith Ashley, Lord Lawrence, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Sir Harry Parkes, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and others, came from Inverary in the mail steamboat *Camel*, which had been sent up Loch Fyne for this purpose on the day before. The *Camel* bore the Royal standard, with that of the house of Argyll, and was greeted by H.M.S. *Black Prince*, which she passed off the Isle of Arran, with a special salute. The course thence was between the Great and the Little Cumbraes, up through Fairlie Roads, crossing and recrossing the channel inside the Gantocks, and close to Dunoon Pier, standing up towards Strone, then across to Fort Matilda, where she received another salute of guns, up the Gareloch, passing Kilcreggan, to where the *Cumberland* is moored. The weather was fine, and the trip was very pleasant. The training-ship was prepared for the occasion. From stern to stern and from deck to topmast her rigging fluttered with many-coloured flags. Alongside was moored a commodious landing-place, carpeted with crimson cloth, and communicating with the deck by a sloping gangway, over which rose a floral arch, surmounted with a sheaf of flags and a shield bearing the Royal arms. On board arrangements were made for the reception of a numerous company of visitors. The upper deck, including the poop, was covered with a canvas awning. The bulwarks were draped with bunting set off with evergreens, while the inclosed space was enlivened with strings of variegated flags carried along from mast to mast. At the sternward end a painted screen displayed the Scottish lion, flanked by armorial shields, and having underneath the legend, "Welcome to the *Cumberland*." The Glasgow arms were fixed upon the mainmast; and at the fore-castle end was a large shield, showing the Royal arms quartered with those of Argyll, with the words, "Long live the noble pair." The floor was set with benches for the accommodation of visitors; and on the forward part of the poop were placed a table and circle of chairs for the distinguished company. Over this reserved space, to which access was given by broad carpeted steps, rose a handsome canopy, supported on four pillars draped with muslin curtains, and consisting of a gilt cornice, from which hung festoons of flowers over a crimson valance, edged with yellow. The company assembled on board included the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Arthur; Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.; Mr. Ewing, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury Lennox, and many of the neighbouring gentry and clergy. Mr. John Burns, of Castle Wemyss, president of the Training-Ship Society, and Mr. James Galbraith, chairman of the managing committee, with Captain Alston, R.N., superintendent of the training-ship, conducted the Princess on board. She first received the gift of a Bible from the Scottish Bible Society, presented by Mr. Kinnaird. The boys, 350 in number, dressed in neat blue jackets and clean white trousers, gave her some hearty cheers as she stepped on board, and walked round the ship. She was dressed in white, with a bright crimson underskirt, a black velvet hat, with crimson feathers, and primrose gloves. The band of the 90th Regiment played while she went round. The ceremony of distributing the prizes took place under the canopy on the poop, where the Duke of Argyll occupied the centre chair, with Mrs. Burns and the Princess at his right hand, the Marquis of Lorne and Mr. Burns next to them; on the other side were Lord Lawrence and the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the other ladies. The boys stood around by the bulwarks, and began the proceedings with a song. Mr. Burns spoke a few words to them, and the presentation of the prizes was then proceeded with, the lads coming up in succession as their names were announced by Captain Alston to receive their rewards. For the senior boys there was a series of silver medals, awarded for Bible knowledge, seamanship, school studies, swimming, and good conduct. These were pinned by the Princess to the breasts of the successful competitors; and her Royal Highness afterwards distributed the clasp-knives and other articles which formed the prizes of the junior pupils. This interesting ceremony concluded, the Marquis of Lorne addressed the boys, in the name of the Princess, and expressed her good wishes for their future conduct and welfare. Mr. Galbraith then presented to her Royal Highness, from the boys, an album containing all their photographs, which she graciously accepted. Lord Shaftesbury next spoke to the boys, in a cheerful tone of encouragement and friendly counsel, telling them about the Thames training-ship *Chichester*, and the satisfactory behaviour and position of those who had left it. Captain Alston thanked the Duke of Argyll for the facilities he allowed to this ship, lying off the shore of his Roseneath estate. The Duke made a brief speech in reply; Lord Lawrence, on behalf of the visitors, spoke of the pleasure with which they had witnessed the proceedings; and Mr. Lefevre, as Secretary to the Admiralty, made some remarks on the value of these training-ships to the service of the Navy, as well as to the mercantile marine. The singing of the National Anthem ended the proceedings, and the Princess, with her husband and his family, went back in the steamer to Inverary.

At Teignmouth, on Sunday, a young man named Jackman swam out in a rough sea to the distance of a mile, when he showed symptoms of distress. Two gentlemen who made a gallant effort to save him got him nearly to the shore, when a heavy wave swept him from their hands, and he was drowned.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 14.

A Message from M. Thiers to the Assembly was read yesterday, and received not over-reverently. Passages in it provoked laughter, and, as a whole, it was voted turgid and feeble. It dealt chiefly with the vacation, defended the necessity of repose after labours, and went on to speak of the new taxes, with special reference to the additional tenth. This passage created marked expressions of hostility. When the Message had been read, Targot's bill was adopted, so the prorogation is settled. A lively scene took place over a motion of amnesty to be extended to all the Communist prisoners. M. Brisson, member for Paris, brought this forward; and a vast amount of indignation and noise it produced. Of course it was rejected.

In Monday's sitting it was officially announced that the evacuation by the Germans of the four departments round Paris had begun, and that the Fort of Charenton would be the first handed over to the French. It will easily be understood with what satisfaction the inhabitants of the suburbs and surrounding country have witnessed the clearing out of the Germans. Places like Charenton, Joinville-le-Pont, and Saint-Maur have undergone the nuisance of a state of siege ever since the occupation. Rosny, Fontenay, and Neuilly were overjoyed to see the Bavarians prepare for departure, and thought of the endless delight of being able to stay out all night, of "not going home till morning," if the humour seized them. For, though the compulsion of turning in at nine p.m. is a small hardship compared with other horrors of war, it is a hardship when prolonged week after week and month after month. So glad were the suburbs to get rid of their guests that they bore with great philosophic fortitude the sight of the forts despoiled, the guns dismounted, the ammunition carted away, and the railway-stations, such as at St. Denis and Gonesse, encumbered with gun-carriages, cannon, and projectiles, once French, now going to swell the victors' gains. There was no room for grumbling at these losses in the general satisfaction, though, perhaps, the sight served to restrain any unseemly manifestation, any too-ebullient cock-crowing. Besides, Champagne and Lorraine are still occupied, and the wise counsel moderation, so as to spare these provinces any extra exactions or reprisals which might be put upon them; not that the enemy is likely to average himself in ignoble fashion. To do him justice, the German victor does not lose his head in prosperity, but takes taunts and exasperation with remarkable stolidity. It is well for him he can be philosophical; for the old accusations of pillage and oppression show no sign of dying out, and the journals do their best to keep the sores rankling. An official procès-verbal has been published reporting the condition of the furniture in the Versailles Prefecture when King William and his Staff left it. This report states that after the occupation of the Prefecture from October to March it was found in a condition of "incredible dirt," and that the list of missed articles includes curtains, coverlets, bronze and gilt candelabra, timepieces, objects of all sorts, even down to kitchen utensils. The Steward of the Royal Household is accused of stealing twenty-nine saucepans; and King William himself is said to have packed up a candelabrum, with the remark that he took it "as a souvenir." Whether these stories are true or not there is no question of the impropriety of making them public. They serve no good end, they keep alive rancours, and they fill the public mind with trifles beside the real point at issue, which is not to brood over past injuries, but to tackle the great problems ahead. I mention these trifles to show that, with the greatest interests at stake—with the army question, the Budget question, and the Constitution question before it—popular opinion can worry itself over a lost candlestick more or less.

The reconstruction of the army is going on more satisfactorily than was expected. Pending the passing of the new military law, France possesses 138 regiments of *lignards*, 60 regiments of cavalry, and a largely-increased artillery force. This enumeration of infantry does not include the regiments in Algeria or the Versailles garrison. The lancers are suppressed, but the hussars, dragoons, and chasseurs are strengthened. The war budget is retained, and a proposition in the Assembly that a tenth shall be added to the taxes already voted is pretty sure eventually to be carried. Some reforms in the Imperial pensions, involving wholesale excisions, are likewise before the country. The question of proroguing the Assembly has aroused opposition and criticism out of doors. What has the Assembly done that it needs a holiday? is the cry. Let it show its work! It was commenced to make peace, and it allowed M. de Bismarck to make it; since that time the real work has been performed by M. Thiers, and the Constitution (which, by-the-way, was not the *raison d'être* of the Assembly) is still *in petto*. Nevertheless, the prorogation has been decided; the members will disperse on Saturday, to meet again on Dec. 4. The new Session, lasting till Christmas Eve, will be taken up with the new taxes, and these promise to involve some lively problems. There is that of servants, for instance. A male servant escapes military service: it is only just that his master should be taxed to the extent of the loss sustained by the State. Then there is the tax on gunpowder used in hunting, and a tax on billiards, both of which are likely to be established.

The hidden Communists who have remained quiet while the persecution lasted have begun to show their faces again, and the result has been several arrests. A Gascon named Marchais was seized on Saturday, in the garden of the Luxembourg, where he had the temerity to expose himself. But if the confidence of the Communists betrays itself, what shall be said of the courage of the Bonapartists? Take in evidence an act of M. Emile Leroux, the advocate, who defended Prince Pierre Bonaparte at the Tours trial. During the war the Prussians seized the Sous-Préfet of Gien, on the Loire, and sent him a prisoner to Orleans, requisitioning the carriage of M. Leroux for the purpose. This carriage, be it noted, was never returned; and now M. Leroux has sent the Sous-Préfet a claim for 2000*fr.*, the price of the carriage. The unfortunate official declines to pay for a ride forced on him by the enemy, and a law-suit, it is said, will be the result.

Since the famous libel case, M. Jules Favre has not appeared in the Assembly. Some astonishment has been expressed that no public action has been taken to prosecute M. Favre for the false declaration confessed by him. But, putting aside the cruelty of hunting down a man for a fault already so bitterly punished, there is no public prosecutor competent to take up the matter. Any suit can only be instituted by an interested party, and the only party here interested is M. Jules Favre himself. His misdeed wronged no one. Added to this, it is generally conceded that the original fault—the illicit relationship—was an offence against legislation rather than against moral law. In France there is no divorce *a vinculo*; hence M. Favre's trouble. In England the woman would have been divorced, M. Favre would have been free to marry her, and all the miserable upshot would have been spared.

## SPAIN.

The enthusiasm of the Spaniards in the reception of their new Sovereign was temporarily checked by the indisposition of his Majesty. King Amadeus arrived at Tarragona on Friday, where he laid the foundation-stone of new harbour improvements, and scattered benefactions with a liberal hand. It had been arranged that he should leave for Barcelona on Sunday, but his Majesty was confined to his room. The King has, however, quite recovered from his indisposition, which was the result of the heat and over-fatigue, and on Wednesday left for Barcelona.

The new Spanish loan has been more than seven times covered. The total applications were for forty-two millions, and six millions only were required. Spain offered to subscribe for eight millions, England eleven millions, France seventeen millions, Amsterdam four millions, and Portugal one million and a quarter. The King and the Ministers are said to be highly gratified at this proof of confidence.

## PORTUGAL.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and Senhor De Fontes Pereira De Mello has formed a new Cabinet. The following is the list of the new Ministry:— Senhor Fontes, President of the Council and Minister of Finance and War; Senhor Sampaio, Minister of Interior; Senhor Moniz, Minister of Marine; Senhor Avelino, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Corvo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Senhor Barjona, Minister of Justice.

## BELGIUM.

The King has refused to sign the decree, submitted to him by the Minister of Public Works, raising the rates of railway fares throughout the kingdom.

A telegram from Brussels states that, in consequence of the continuance of the engineers' strike, nearly all the masters have closed their establishments.

## ITALY.

A train has passed through the Mont Cenis Tunnel, from the Italian to the French side, in forty minutes. After a lapse of two hours it returned to the Italian side, and it was found that the tunnel was quite free from the steam discharged during the first journey. The trial is declared to have been a perfect success. The Direction of the company for boring the Alps has sent out invitations for the fêtes of the inauguration of the tunnel, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The Italian Ambassador at Berne has officially invited the Federal Council to be present at the festivities. The city of Turin gives a series of fêtes on the occasion. On the evening of Sunday Turin will be illuminated; on Monday the monument to Paleocapa will be inaugurated, and an industrial museum and exhibition will be opened. There will also be a dinner, a ball, and a concert.

A Paris telegram says that the Pope received recently some members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, with whom he conversed at great length on the causes of the misery of the poorer classes in Rome. He expressed regret that Catholic landlords, equally with others, took advantage of the transfer of the Italian capital to Rome to double their rents, and he mentioned that he himself owned a house in the Faubourg Transevere, for which, though he had had many applications, he had declined to raise the rent, in order that all might see that the Pope always acted like an honest man.

Some anxiety is felt by the Government as to possible disturbances at Rome. It is stated that a strict watch is being kept over the Alfieri Society, on account of threats having been made to burn the Vatican. The despatch that brings this news adds:—It is said that all the foreign Ambassadors have declared that, in case of anarchy arising in Rome, they will hoist their flags over the Pope's residence.

## GERMANY.

Yesterday week the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria parted affectionately at Salzburg, the Emperor William going to Munich. The object and result of the conferences at Gastein and Salzburg are briefly summed up in the *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette*. Austria and Germany, first repudiating any thought of aggression on their part, will, by a close and intimate connection, decisively oppose any aggression from others. At the same time, Germany attaches great importance to the maintenance of a strong and intact Empire of Austria; and, it is added, adhesion to Germany is, as regards Austria, the will of her Sovereign and her leading statesmen.

The German papers publish the following proclamation of the Emperor William:—"From all parts of Germany up till the present moment I have received telegrams announcing the cordial and joyous welcome that has been everywhere offered to our soldiers who have recently returned to their homes. In addition to the proud consciousness of having contributed to the greatness and the unity of Germany, each of these warriors will perceive in this warm reception a manifestation of that gratitude which his country owes him, and a thankful recognition of his arduous perseverance and admirable services—services whose immense significance will be ever warmly appreciated, as is proved by the numerous congratulations I have received from every possible quarter on the anniversaries of the glorious days of Gravelotte and Sedan. With my hearty thanks for these enthusiastic congratulations, I feel impelled to express my deep gratification at the festal reception that has been given to our brave troops."

A large convoy of gold was received at Berlin last Saturday. It amounted to 113 millions of francs, and twenty vans were required to convey the money from the railway terminus to the bank.

A congress of German economists has been held at Lubeck. Among the subjects discussed were the advantages of commercial treaties; the monetary standard in Germany; the issue of bank-notes; strikes, and the means of preventing them; and charitable endowments. A resolution was passed in favour of adopting a gold standard in Germany, based either upon the florin or the thaler.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

His Majesty has sanctioned the nomination of Archduke Charles Louis as patron of the Vienna Exhibition for 1873. Archduke Rainer has been appointed President of the Exhibition.

An autograph letter from the Emperor-King, in which his Majesty expressed disapproval of the attitude of the Catholic episcopacy in reference to the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, was read at Pesth, on Monday, before the assembled ministers and Bishop Jekelfalussy. The latter announced his submission to the Royal commands.

Count Chotek, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Governor of Bohemia pro tem.

A congress of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, consisting of about 2000 persons, has been sitting at Linz, in Upper Austria. The Governor of the province opened the congress with an address which showed such a liberal tendency that it was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that the Government continued to be animated by a progressive spirit in educational matters, and that it would never permit any

retrogression on this head. This declaration, which (it is stated) was made in strictly official form, produced a very depressing effect on the few members who belong to the Ultramontane party. The first subject of discussion was religious education; and Herr Hein, of Vienna, delivered an address in which he argued that religious education in schools should be confined to the general principles of religion and morality, without touching upon the dogmas or differences of creed. He concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which were adopted by the congress:—"1. The teaching of religion according to creed is opposed to the fundamental principle of popular education. 2. Religious teaching should develop as simply and spiritually as possible the knowledge of the original source of existence by means of science and history. 3. The teaching of morality should proceed by example as well as precept. 4. It being admitted that the teaching of religion and morality is irrespective of creed, the necessity for an ecclesiastical teacher of religion in national schools disappears."

## DENMARK.

The King has left for Rumpenheim, near Frankfort, where the Queen is residing. The regency is conferred upon the Crown Prince Frederic during the King's absence. The Rigsdag is convoked for Oct. 2.

## SWEDEN.

An extraordinary session of the Diet was opened at Stockholm, on Tuesday, by the King in person. The speech from the throne announces that the only question the Government proposes to submit for the consideration of the House is the reorganisation of the army. The King reminded the deputies that it is always dangerous to leave till to-morrow that which can be done to-day; and his Majesty, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the Diet would succeed in bringing the question to a satisfactory settlement.

## TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier, A'ali Pacha, died yesterday week. Previously, at his express request, the Sultan had appointed Mahmoud Pacha Grand Vizier. Essad Pacha has been appointed Minister at War. Server Effendi Mostechar has been raised to the rank of Pacha, and appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Fresh troops have been sent to Albania.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Perham, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of Maine, with a majority probably of 11,000. The Republicans carry Maine by increased majorities. The Republicans have carried the State elections in California by a majority of 2000. Mr. Booth is elected Governor. The Republicans have carried Colorado with increased majorities, and the Legislature is now all Republican.

The cable in connection with the West India and Panama telegraph has been successfully landed at the island of Grenada, which is thus placed in direct communication with the Leeward Islands.

The Municipality of Constantinople has given notice that, at the expiration of a month, the employment of donkeys as beasts of burden in the streets will be forbidden, and horses and mules will have to be used in their stead.

Two ships belonging to the Swedish Navy, the Ingegard and Orladam, have arrived at Plymouth from Greenland, having on board three aerolites, the largest weighing nearly thirty tons, which are to be conveyed to Sweden and made the subject of close investigation.

The news from the South African diamond-fields is that the finds are still enormous. A diamond of 120 carats has been unearthed at Du Toits, and it is a daily occurrence to see precious gems of from twenty to sixty carats. Towns are rising up with surprising rapidity, and there are reports of bowling alleys, billiard saloons, hotels, restaurants, and stores without end.

The *New York Tribune* of the 2nd inst. publishes the following items of university and ecclesiastical intelligence:—Miss Amenia Watt, of Cincinnati, has recently accepted a professorship in Monmouth (Ill.) College. Mrs. Celia Burleigh has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Brooklyn, Conn., of which the late Rev. Samuel J. May was once the minister.

The Howe family throughout the United States and Canada were to hold a reunion on the last day of August, at Harmony-grove, Framingham, Massachusetts. An invitation was issued to every known Howe, and each person addressed was requested to pass on the invitation to any and every one bearing that name or in any way related to the Howe family. A tent was erected capable of accommodating 8000 persons.

The hurricane experienced at St. Thomas on the 21st ult. was severely felt at Antigua and St. Kitts. As many as eighty persons were killed at Antigua, and the number injured was very large. Scarcely a house or plantation in the island has escaped serious damage. In St. Kitts only two lives were lost, but the damage to property was as great as in Antigua. The other islands suffered slightly.

M. Schneider, Minister of Justice at Dresden, died of apoplexy while making the ascent of the Piz Languard, in Switzerland, on Monday. The deceased gentleman, accompanied by his daughter and a guide, had performed about two thirds of the steep and rugged path, and had begun on foot the latter part of the ascent, which is very fatiguing, when he staggered and fell, and every effort to restore him to consciousness proved unavailing.

Another attempt to renew the persecution of the Jews of Bucharest has been promptly checked by the action of the Government of the Principality. The old story that a Christian child had been kidnapped for sacrificial purposes was made the pretence for an attack upon the Jews in the market-place; but a body of troops was quickly dispatched to the scene of violence, who succeeded in capturing the ringleaders of the ignorant and besotted mob.

The Very Rev. Dean Helmuth has been consecrated coadjutor bishop for the diocese of Huron, under the designation of the Bishop of Norfolk. The ceremony took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, Montreal, the Right Rev. Dr. Oxenden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, officiating, assisted by Bishop Bethune, of Toronto; Bishop Lewis, of Ontario; Bishop McCrosky, of Michigan; and Bishop Beddell, of Ohio. The Rev. Dr. Boomer, of Galt, preached.

The packets employed in the conveyance of mails between this country and Halifax, Nova Scotia, will in future leave Queenstown every alternate Wednesday instead of on Saturday, as heretofore, commencing on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The next dispatch of these mails from London will, consequently, take place on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th inst. (instead of on Friday, the 22nd), and thenceforth on the evening of every alternate Tuesday, and from Dublin on the following morning.

## THE STONES OF CARNAC.

The Druidic remains, as they are considered to be, in the neighbourhood of Carnac, in Brittany, have long excited the wonder of tourists, and have often employed the ingenuity of scholars and antiquaries in guessing their original design. They are of much greater extent than those of Stonehenge and Abury. From Carnac westward to St. Barbe, and thence to Erdevan, in a north-westerly direction, the lines of granite blocks dotting the ground may be traced, with some intervals, a length of eight miles; and some observers find traces of their continuation farther north-west to Belz, making a length of twelve miles altogether. There are other Celtic monuments, of a prodigious size, at Loc-Maria-Ker, and some in the islands along this part of the seacoast; but the peninsula of Quiberon, nine miles to the south-west of Carnac, is covered with remains of the same kind.

It is usually supposed that the stones of Carnac formed a portion of a vast temple, or series of temples, devoted to some heathen worship; and one theory is that the object of this worship was the god Bel, under the symbolic form of a serpent; and that the lines of stones were so ranged as to imitate the coils of the enormous mythological snake. The name of "Carnac" is thought to be derived from the Celtic words "carn" or "cairn," which means, as in Scotland, a heap of stones, and "ak," which means a serpent. So late as the Council of Tours, in the sixth century, there were many Pagans in this Roman province of Armorica, who incurred the censures of the Church for "worshipping certain upright stones." They did not, however, regard the stones themselves as possessed of divinity, but as the sacred constituents of a grand emblematic structure, by which their deity was typified or which his worship had hallowed. The idea of its serpentine form, after all, may be a fanciful notion; and the sinuous curves of the lines may have been occasioned merely by the necessity of following the natural undulations of the ground. Without discussing this recondite archaeological question, it is sufficient here to observe the main features of the place in its actual condition.

There is an artificial mound, 80 ft. high, a quarter of a mile from the village of Carnac, upon which a small chapel, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was built when Christianity was introduced into the district. This mound, shown in one of our Engravings, is situated half a mile south of the great lines of stones, and commands a striking view of their vast array. In some places they are of towering height; in other places they are small; but this difference is evidently a matter of arrangement—the largest stones in each group are towards the west end, and their size gradually diminishes towards the east. The group of Maenac is, perhaps, the most completely defined of three groups at Carnac, which cover a space of about three miles. In the Maenac group, of which we give an illustration, eleven rows of stones can be distinctly traced, forming ten avenues between them. There is a space of half a mile between the several groups, at the termination of the lines of stones; but the lines of one group point in the direction of the next group, indicating some relation to each other. The view presented in the sketch from Maenac is one looking eastward. From St. Michael's Mount the view looking westward seems to be closed by another tumulus, 200 ft. high; but the lines of stones are really continued beyond the last-mentioned tumulus, ending at the shore of a small inlet of the sea which communicates with the Bay of Quiberon. It is difficult to pronounce any judgment on the plan of this vast monument, which has been compared with those in Egypt, though Karnak on the Nile has probably nothing to do with the name of Carnac in Brittany. The tumulus or mound, for instance, has been fancied to symbolise the great egg of the mundane creation, hatched by the divine serpent whose coils enfold it in a mighty embrace. The whole subject is very obscure.

Returning to the particular objects shown in our Engravings, we remark that St. Michael's Mount is half a mile from South Kermario, the central group of the Carnac lines, which our Artist has sketched. The sculptured stones found in this neighbourhood have been the theme of antiquarian speculation. At the place called Loc-Maria-Ker, which in the Breton language is "The Church of the Virgin Mary," is a dolmen, a closed chamber formed of large flat stones, called Les Pierres Plates, in which was a stone with a figure cut upon it resembling a warrior's shield. On the mound named Mane er H'rouich, or the Fairies' Knoll, lay a stone bearing a figure like a club or war-hammer. There is reason to believe that these are sepulchres of ancient kings or chieftains. The dolmen of Plouharnel contained, among other things, a human thighbone and a golden collar, with other ornaments, doubtless laid there with the corpse. Its top was closed by a cover of three huge stones. We shall give some more illustrations.

## BRETON PILGRIMS.

The subject of Mr. F. J. Skill's drawing, "Breton Women at a Pardon," is one that will not be quite new to our readers. A twelvemonth or more has passed since we gave an Engraving of the picture, by M. Jules Breton, called "A Breton Pardon," which had been admired at the Paris Exhibition. We then described, with minute particularity, the manner in which the Celtic population of Brittany celebrate their yearly religious festivals. Of these, it may be remembered, the two most famous and most frequented are the Pardons, as they are called, of St. Anne of Auray, and of Notre Dame de Bon Secours at Guingamp. The former is continued throughout the summer from Whitsuntide, but is at its height on the saint's day—St. Anne's day—most especially cherished in that town, of which she is regarded as the patroness. The Pardon of Guingamp takes place on the Saturday before the first Sunday in July. It is attended by so many as 10,000 people of all classes, whole families coming together, men, women, and children, whole villages sending up the congregation of the parish church, with the clergy at their head, bearing crucifixes, caskets of relics, banners, garlands, and wax-candles, the last-mentioned for votive offerings given by the faithful. The picturesque dress both of the men and women has often been remarked by strangers visiting Brittany. The men, in the rural districts, still wear their long hair, broad hats with velvet streamers, large stand-up collars, short jackets and tight breeches, with embroidered leather belts, and wooden shoes, and carry as pilgrims long staves in their hands. The women and girls, in their singularly-shaped white caps, bright-coloured bodices, shawl handkerchiefs, and brocaded silk aprons, look not less quaint and old-fashioned, as they stand with their huge candles, or their chaplets of flowers, by the wayside, around the consecrated fountain, or at the doors of the church.

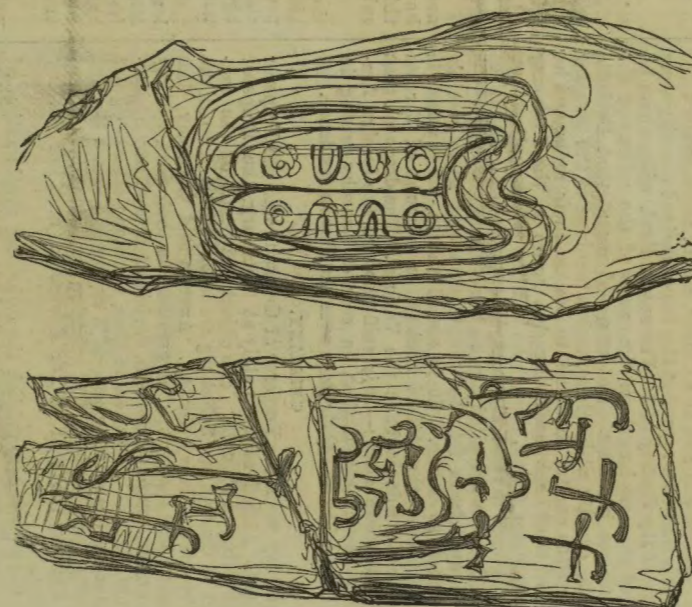
The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church was laid at Kirkdale on Tuesday. It is to cost £5500, of which sum about £3500 has been raised. One of the principal features connected with the building (the *Liverpool Mercury* says) is that it is erected on land belonging to the Earl of Derby, who not only granted the lease on most liberal terms, but also subscribed to the building-fund of the church.



ANTIQUITIES OF CARNAC, IN BRITTANY: THE LINES OF CARNAC, FROM MAENAC, LOOKING EAST.



TUMULUS OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.



SCULPTURED STONES OF LOC-MARIA-KER.



GROUP OF STONES AT KERMARIO.



BRETON WOMEN AT A PARDON

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 94, Portland-place, W., the wife of Henry Arthur Blyth, of a daughter.  
On the 11th inst., at Hope Cottage, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of W. Wykeham Eadnall, Esq., of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at 1, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, W., London, Mrs. J. P. Valentin, of a son.  
On the 21st ult., at 138, West Forty-Third-street, New York, the wife of E. Gylbon Spilsbury, Esq., of a son.  
On the 9th ult., at Whybank, Mussoorie, N.W.P. India, the wife of Surgeon R. Pringle, M.D., H.M. Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at Bishopwearmouth, at the parish church, by the Rev. Canon Cockin, M.A., Rector, Charles Wright, of Sunderland, solicitor, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Thomas Bell Ord, Esq., of Park House, Bishopwearmouth.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 53, Mare-street, Hackney, London, Maud, infant daughter of Robert J. Chillingworth, aged four months.  
On June 26 last, suddenly, at the residence of her father, Chicago, Harriet Ewen, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, U.S.A.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Christopher Packe, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D., Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Conway. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Frederick C. Cook, M.A. Whitehall, closed.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Maclean, M.A., Assistant Chaplain.  
MONDAY, 18.—Establishment of the Anti Corn-Law League, 1838. The last Spanish Revolution began at Cadiz, 1808.  
TUESDAY, 19.—National Association for Free Churches: Annual Festival at Alton Towers, Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair, 1 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832. Battle of the Alma, 1854. Royal Horticultural Society: fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 3.30 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Moon's first quarter, 5.12 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 22.—The Hégira, or Flight of Mohammed, 622. Michael Faraday, natural philosopher, born, 1791. Commencement of the French Republic era, 1792.  
SATURDAY, 23.—The new Post Office opened, 1829. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 34	4 10	4 47	5 25	6 06	6 50	7 32

SIX COLOURED PLATES.

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THE  
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THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
Sept. 6	29.941	59.0	56.9	93	0-10	45.2	72.2	ESE. E. S.	272	"247		
7	29.984	60.2	56.7	72	4	54.0	70.5	SW. WSW.	171	"000		
8	29.800	58.8	53.7	84	10	50.3	70.1	SSE. ESE.	129	"535		
9	29.743	57.7	49.3	75	6	55.6	65.0	SSW. S. SSE.	378	"000		
10						66.4	72.3	ESE.	327	"000		
11	29.925	65.8	69.4	81	5	60.1	75.4	NNE. ENE.	258	"000		
12	30.108	63.2	55.7	78	5	57.3	73.9	NE. NNE. ENE.	306	"000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (inches) corrected	30.039	29.986	29.884	29.654	29.830	29.919	30.121
Temperature of Air	61.30	61.80	61.30	59.40	66.00	66.00	65.50
Temperature of Evaporation	58.30	56.40	59.10	57.30	55.20	63.30	60.80
Direction of Wind	ESE.	SW.	ESE.	SSW.	ESE.	NNE.	NE.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. CHATTERTON.—This Theatre will open for the Autumn Season on SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, on which occasion her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable Farce, *THE WRONG MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE*, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled *REBECCA*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Serris, S. Dynoby, J. Francis, Delman, Bruton, Miss Nelson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Fanciful Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey; and the drama produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Stirling. At the termination of the drama the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the company. The whole to conclude with a new Farce, No. 6, *DUKE-STREET*. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

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**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS**, High Holborn. This Magnificent Establishment is NOW OPEN, with a New Sensation (the greatest ever witnessed), in addition to an entirely fresh company of Foreign Artists, and a superb Band of Sixty splendid Horses and Ponies. Open at Seven; commence at half-past Seven. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS**—Les FRERES RIZAR, the New Sensation, TO-NIGHT. Of their achievements the "New York Herald" says:—"So completely carried away by the performances were those present that, upon its termination, cheer upon cheer rent the air, even the ladies joining in the excitement of the moment; and before the audience could be satisfied the daring brothers were three separate times led into the ring."

**AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS**—The NEW SENSATION TO-NIGHT.—"We regard the Rizar Brothers the chief marvels of the day. Although the feats they accomplish are of the most startling and difficult character, they are done with astonishing neatness, and may be witnessed by old and young with unalloyed interest. To say that they have drawn crowded houses is not to do them justice, for the excitement of the moment; and before the audience could be satisfied the daring brothers were three separate times led into the ring."

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE**, Patronised by Royalty and the Nobility of Great Britain, PALAIS ROYAL, Argyll-street, Regent-street (Licensed by the Lord Chamberlain to Charles Hengler). The great and unprecedented success achieved by this Establishment in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, &c., has induced the Proprietor to place his Grand Cirque in London, confidently relying on the support and approbation of the lovers of this class of amusement. Having taken the above eligible premises, he has erected a most commodious and complete Cirque, affording facilities for the production of his ever-popular equestrian scenes and brilliant spectacles of picturesque grandeur. The Entrances to every part will be found spacious and convenient; the Seats of sufficient dimensions to afford ample space to each visitor. The inauguration of the magnificent Cirque will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.—Proprietor and Director, Mr. Charles Hengler.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE**. Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 6s.; Children under Ten, 3s.; Parterre (numbered chairs), 2s.; Children under Ten, 1s.; Private Boxes, with six chairs, £2 2s. and £1 10s.; Amphitheatre and Promenade, One Shilling. Children under Ten half price to this part of the house at the Matinées only. Second Price, at Nine o'Clock, Stalls, 3s.; Parterre, 1s. 6d. Programmes issued gratuitously to Stalls and Parterre. Open Every Evening at 7.15; commence at 7.45. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Old Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., Regent-street; R. W. Olivier, 39, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, W.; G. Bubb, 167, New Bond-street, W.; and at the Box-Office. No charge for booking.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE**—Grand Illuminated Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 20. A Hundred Charms within a Hundred Minutes. Open at Two, commence at Half-past Two. Carriages may be ordered at a Quarter-past Four. Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL**—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twentieth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

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**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S** New Entertainment, entitled *NEAR RELATIONS*, written by Arthur Sketchley; and the *ROYAL COMPOSERS*—*ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION*, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Corney Grain, who is indisposed.

**DORÉ GALLERY**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY**, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, WILL BE CLOSED for alterations and repairs after SEPT. 16, and REOPEN on MONDAY, OCT. 2. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE SCHARF.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871** will CLOSE on SEPT. 30. ADMISSION DAILY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAYS, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., One Shilling; on Wednesdays, Half a Crown.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1871.

Dullness holds supreme sway over the realm of British politics. There is nothing stirring capable of arresting public attention, even for a few fleeting moments. Just as a glorious sunshiny August succeeded a bitter spring and a stormy summer, so the political feuds and excitements of a long and tempestuous Session have been followed by a spell of serenity which gives promise of remaining for a long while unbroken. The very exceptions, as usual, prove the rule. A Cabinet Minister's speech at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, or an election for a small Cornish borough, serves only to illustrate by contrast the all-pervading quiet. Things are not quite so devoid of interest on the Continent. The proceedings of the National Assembly at Versailles, more distinguished by liveliness than by wisdom—the Communist trials, which have brought out some of the best as well as some of the worst phases of French character; the progress of the King of Spain through his provinces, and the striking success of the Spanish loan; the meetings of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein and Salzburg; the misunderstanding (only temporary, it is to be hoped) between the French and the Italian Governments; the death of A'ali Pacha; and other less conspi-

cuous events, stir the embers of political feeling, and furnish suggestive topics for political conversation to the very few in this country who cannot get on without it. But evidence that the "dead season" has set in is too strong and too ubiquitous to be questioned. We, for this week at least, recognise it as incontestable; but, whilst we do so, we gratefully remember that there are a few things besides things political in which most people are still deeply interested.

One of these is the harvest. In this country, in which the climate is so proverbially fickle, harvest prospects are sure to command public attention. This year they are more than ordinarily calculated to excite curiosity. The antecedents, if we may so say, of the harvest of 1871 were peculiarly ungenial. Severe and long-continued frosts in the early part of the year, accompanied by but light falls of snow, exposed the autumn-sown wheats to a trying contest, and their yellow and sickly appearance about March impressed most people with the belief that the "staff of life," so far as it depended upon home culture, would this year run lamentably short. The biting winter was succeeded, as our readers cannot yet have forgotten, by a crabbed, unpropitious, frigid spring. It appeared as if north-easterly winds had established their dominion upon an impregnable basis. If they retired for a day or two before summer gales they invariably returned in full force to blight newborn hopes of seasonable warmth at last. So matters went on through May into June, and, with some occasional modifications, through June into July. The flowering of the wheat crops happened at a specially unfortunate season, the chief characteristics of which were boisterous winds, unfrequent sunshine, and chilly rainstorms. So we all made up our minds to the probability of a wheat crop bordering upon dearth. Men said one to another that a melancholy prospect was before the country, and that no conceivable change of weather could fill its garners with plenty.

August arrived, and brought with it brilliant skies and tropical heat. In a few days the aspect of the fields was changed, as if by magic. All over the face of the kingdom the crops ripened simultaneously and with marvellous rapidity. Two or three times during the month storms of wind and rain intervened, laying the corn badly in exposed localities, but mingling some good with the damage which they did. The bulk of the wheat harvest is now safely housed—at any rate, in South Britain—and, for the most part, in good condition. We may now, therefore, form an approximate estimate of its yield. That it is considerably below the average admits of no doubt. There is an extraordinary weight of straw; but, owing to the ungenial blossoming season, the ears are deficient in grain. The quality is better than the quantity—not invariably, it must be owned, but in a large proportion—reaping-machines having been liberally and with much advantage resorted to by the farmers. But we have this consolation, that the comparatively scanty wheat harvest does not mean, as it once did, scarcity of bread, nor, necessarily, loss of all his profits to the agriculturist. The farmer does not stake his whole fortune on a single crop, and the people may receive ample contributions from other climes. A wheat crop below the average draws somewhat largely upon the national prosperity, but we can hardly term it a disaster. Bread-stuff, possibly, will be somewhat higher in price than it has been of late—a misfortune of no slight magnitude to the very poor; but beyond this there is nothing in the harvest of 1871 which will seriously affect either the farmer or the body of consumers.

Barley, which perhaps stands next to wheat in importance, is everywhere magnificent. In the early spring the state of the soil was most kindly for the reception of the seed, and nothing has occurred since the germination of the grain to mar the fruitfulness of which it gave promise. With some qualifications, the report respecting oats is of a like cheering character. Taking these two articles of consumption together, they will probably make up to the farmer for the deficiency in his wheat crop. But this is not by any means the whole of the facts which must be placed to the favourable side of the husbandman's accounts. There is abundant provision in store for his live stock during the coming winter and spring. The meadows smile with verdure. Pasturage is abundant. Turnips exhibit the most promising appearance, and all roots upon which the cattle feed are unusually healthy, as well as abundant. We are too precipitate—we must make one exception, and it is a rather serious one. The potato disease has made its appearance, and threatens to make havoc with the crop both here and in Ireland. Economists probably may regard the fact as not wholly to be deplored, because it will obviously tend once more to shake dependence upon the lowest article of food. The want created by the disease can be fully supplied by Indian corn; and, possibly, the poorest classes have found out before now how to accommodate their tastes to a higher class of sustenance than potato. We have omitted to place on record in the above enumeration peas and beans—the latter of which is stated to be above the average, and the former a more luxuriant crop, both in regard to quality and quantity, than has fallen to the lot of the farmer for many years past.

Taking all things together, the harvest of 1871 must have more than exceeded the hopes with which it was looked forward to. Once more we are blessed with abundance. Our Mother Earth has fully repaid the care and toil bestowed upon her. What of her produce has

been snatched from us by unpropitious "skye" influences" has been more than made up to us by the abundance left of produce of another kind. We are set at rest for another year as to the question of our food resources. We know the worst as well as the best, and we may look forward with cheerfulness, if not with extravagant rejoicing. Happily, also, there is a prospect of permanent peace. Things are settling down on the Continent in a way which probably not the most sanguine of us could have anticipated but a few short months ago. Trade has everywhere revived, is reviving, and, to all human appearances, will continue to revive. There is no lack of employment for those who will take it. Pauperism is steadily diminishing. The wages of labour are increasing. Confidence is becoming restored. We have little, as a nation, to trouble us; we have much to be thankful for. Let us hope we shall be able to turn to good account the great variety of blessings with which we have been favoured; and that other nations, as well as ourselves, may share in peace the gifts of a bountiful Providence.

### THE COURT.

The abscess from which the Queen has been suffering having proved much greater in extent than was supposed when opened on Monday week, Professor Lister felt it necessary to remain at Balmoral during the week; but on Saturday the healing of the wound was proceeding so satisfactorily that on the following morning the Professor left the castle for the south. We are glad to be able to state on authority that her Majesty's general health has much improved within the past few days, though the abscess, following so quickly on the very severe sore throat from which the Queen had lately suffered, has left her Majesty very weak, and it is feared some time must elapse before the Queen can regain her former health and strength.

The Queen was unable to attend Divine service on Sunday last; but her Majesty has been out driving several times in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Viscount Halifax has arrived at the castle, as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Queen received with much sorrow, yesterday (Friday) week, the intelligence of the death of the Duchess of St. Albans.

The Queen, in accordance with the latest arrangements, will remain at Balmoral until the beginning of November, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold were present at the Highland games, on Thursday week, at the Braemar gathering.

The Duke of Edinburgh has had good sport, deerstalking and shooting, during his sojourn in the Highlands.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Dover yesterday (Friday) week from Paris. His Royal Highness travelled thence, by the South-Eastern Railway, to Charing-cross, whence he drove to Marlborough House. The Prince subsequently visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Louis dined with the Prince at Marlborough House, after which their Royal Highnesses went to the Adelphi Theatre. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse visited the Prince and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness afterwards left London to take the command of the cavalry brigade of the second division at Hartford Bridge Flats during the autumn manoeuvres.

The Princess of Wales, with her youthful family, continues to sojourn at Schwalbach.

The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Scarborough, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough on Oct. 30.

### PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Prince Louis and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England), accompanied by the members of their family, arrived at Gravesend, on Thursday week, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from Belgium. On the following morning their Royal Highnesses disembarked, and travelled by railway to Charing-cross, whence they drove to Buckingham Palace.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses, attended by Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, R.H.A., visited the camp at Aldershot, and accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on horseback to see the second division, under General Carey.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess again left town by an early train, and joined the Duke of Cambridge near the Farnborough station, to witness the movement of the first division, under Sir Hope Grant, from Aldershot Camp to the Chobham Ridges. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded to the headquarters of the Prince of Wales at Hartford Bridge Flats, and, dining with his Royal Highness, slept under canvas at his Royal Highness's headquarters.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess left the Cavalry Brigade Camp early and drove to the Duke of Cambridge's headquarters at the Queen's Pavilion, and, proceeding to Woolmer Forest, again rode with his Royal Highness and staff to witness the division field-day of the two brigades commanded by Sir Charles Staveley. Their Royal Highnesses returned in the afternoon to Buckingham Palace, and the same evening, accompanied by their youthful family, left town for Balmoral on a visit to the Queen.

### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Emperor Napoleon (travelling as Comte de Pierrefont), accompanied by the Prince Imperial, arrived at Torquay on Monday from Chiselmhurst. His Majesty was received at the railway station by Sir Lawrence Palk. The Emperor and his son are sojourning at the Imperial Hotel. The Emperor, previous to leaving Chiselmhurst, planted in the park at Camden House a young shoot of weeping willow, recently brought from Longwood, St. Helena, and presented to the Prince Imperial by an English officer.

The Empress Eugénie left Camden House on Saturday last, en route for Spain, on a visit to her mother, the Countess Montijo. Her Majesty travelled by the South-Western Railway to Southampton, whence she embarked on board the Royal mail-steamer Oneida for Lisbon.

The Grand Duke Constantine, attended by his suite, left Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday evening for the Charing-cross terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, and travelled by the mail-train to Dover, where the Grand Duke and suite slept, crossing the Strait on Wednesday for Calais on their way to Brussels.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday from Torquay.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, R., to be Rector of St. Thomas's, Cheetham, Manchester. Borland, R.; Curate of Bowthams; Rector of Harford, Devon. Bowen, John; Vicar of Talgarth, Hereford. Burd, Alfred; Curate of Witley, Godalming. Burney, A. D.; Vicar of Witham Priory, Somerset. Fishbourne, E. A.; Minor Canon in Llandaff Cathedral. Green, Edmund; Curate (sole charge) of Ardingley, Sussex. Haly, N.; Vicar of Egloskerry, Cornwall. Harrison, R. J.; Vicar of Forden; Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Salop. Matthews, J.; Prebendary of St. David's; Rector of Llandysilio, Montgomery. Moreom, W. G.; Vicar of Little Grimsby; Rector of Georgeham, Devonshire. Williamson, G. F.; Vicar of Earl Sterndale; Rector of Colney Heath, Herts.

The Rev. George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer, D.D., late Head Master of the City of London School and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on Thursday week, at Rose-hill, Hampton, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

The Bishop of Lichfield, in inducting the Rev. Charles Lee into the vicarage of Bilston, to which he had been elected by the votes of the parishioners, bore willing testimony to the manner in which the election had been conducted, but objected on principle to the mode of choice.

A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. Thomas Short, late Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, and for thirty-nine years Lecturer of St. Nicholas, Abingdon, on his retirement from the latter position. It consisted of a handsome gold repeater watch, of the value of upwards of 50 gs.

The cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the French Ministry on the Rev. J. W. Smyth, D.D., in consideration of the zeal shown by him as chaplain to the prisons, and for the services he rendered to the indigent during the siege of Paris.

The dedication of St. Elizabeth's Mission Chapel, Glasynfryn, Bangor, took place on the 5th inst. The building has been erected from the gratuitous designs of Mr. Scott, R.A., at a cost of £500, and the adjoining school for ninety-six children, of £250 more. Towards these expenses Lord Penrhyn gave £200 and the sites.

The beautiful lady-chapel in Chichester Cathedral is being restored, in memory of Bishop Gilbert, having been built by an earlier prelate of the same name, Gilbert de Sco, Leofardo. The ante-chapel has been again thrown into the building, and reveals a lateral window (now closed up) like those of Chester and Hereford.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Carlisle consecrated a new chancel to the parish church of St. Martin, Bowness. The cost amounted to £4000, defrayed by subscription. The chancel has been furnished with a new altar, choir-stalls, pulpit, and lectern, all of oak, and a new organ has also been added. The service was fully choral.

The picturesque old church of Beer Ferrens, which stands in the midst of its defunct village-borough, like an ancient sentinel, close to the water's edge, at the mouth of the Tavy, overlooking on the one hand the woods of Warleigh, and on the other the fair domain of Maristow, has been in process of restoration during the past twelve months. On Wednesday week it was reopened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and great was the rejoicing. Flags waved from the pinnacle of the old tower, triumphal arches were erected, and everybody seemed bent on doing honour to the occasion.

At a public breakfast of the Birmingham branch of the London Missionary Society, held on Wednesday, Mr. R. W. Dale presiding, it was announced that, as a mark of gratitude for the long, faithful, and successful services of Mr. Robert Moffatt, as missionary in Africa, it had been resolved to raise a fund for the erection of a college in Mr. Moffatt's district in Africa for the training of native schoolmasters and preachers. Towards an amount which it was hoped would reach £10,000 over the country generally, it was thought Birmingham should contribute £1000. Subscriptions of £600 were announced.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at Reading, on Monday, and advertising to the question of endowment and the competition for public appointments, put in a word as to the advantage of learning for its own sake. There was, he said, too great a tendency in our day to ask, with regard to any study, "Will it pay?" And at the Universities some young men would not look at a book or take up any branch of study unless it bore directly upon some competition in which they were engaged, or was likely to advance them towards some scholarship or preferment on which they were bent. He deprecated this exclusive regard for the material profit instead of the intellectual pleasure to be derived from learning.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Provost and Fellows of Worcester (Oxford) have offered a scholarship, of the value of £75 per annum, and tenable for five years, to W. H. Gunston, a pupil in Dane Hill House School, Margate, as being second in mathematics in the whole list of senior candidates at the late local examination.

There will be Congregations at Cambridge on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas term:—Monday, Oct. 2, at ten (not for degrees); Thursday, Oct. 12; Thursday, Oct. 26; Thursday, Nov. 9; Thursday, Nov. 23; Friday, Dec. 8, all at two. The examination for the Carus Greek Testament prize for Bachelors will commence in the Arts School, on Saturday, Oct. 7, at nine o'clock a.m. The examiners are Mr. Stanwell, of St. John's; and Dr. Guillemard, of Pembroke.

There will be a competition for fifteen scholarships at Marlborough College in December next.

The Assistant-Mastership of the Lincoln Grammar School, vacant by the removal of the Rev. J. B. Lewman to Reading School, has been filled by the election of Herr Louis A. Hoppe.

Mr. Gyde Blenkiron has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Newton Abbot College. Mr. Blenkiron was a scholar and prizeman of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and graduated fourteenth Wrangler in 1869. He has since been Mathematical Master at Sutton Valence Grammar School, Kent.

The Rev. F. R. H. H. Noyes, M.A., Curate of Tarporley, has been elected Vice-Principal of Chichester Theological College.

The result of the polling at Truro on Wednesday was the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Hogg, who obtained 605 votes against 536 recorded for Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Smith, one of the Liberal candidates, retired last Saturday.

The foundation-stone of a new building to provide increased accommodation for the Liverpool Merchant Seamen's Orphan Institution was laid on Monday by Mr. Ralph Brocklebank, the president. The structure is to be erected from designs furnished by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and when fully completed and furnished will cost from £25,000 to £30,000. Towards this sum more than £18,000 has been subscribed by shipowners, merchants, and others. Monday's ceremony, being one in which the local public, and especially the seafaring population, felt deeply interested, was made the occasion for a great outdoor demonstration.

### "BRIGANDS AND CAPTIVES."

This large and striking picture, which forms one of the principal attractions of the French annexe in the International Exhibition, has received a variety of interpretations. It is generally supposed to depict an actual event; and the inquiry has been made, we believe in print, why the artist has represented the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise as captives to brigands when, happily, no such fate ever befell them! The male captive certainly happens to bear a very considerable resemblance to the noble young Marquis, but the likeness is, of course, purely accidental. The painter chose a handsome, fair-haired northern type for the victims in his picture, as affording the strongest artistic contrast to the swarthy, black-haired, villainous and brutal aspect of their captors. To give an English character to the former was, besides, not inappropriate, many of our travelling countrymen having been similarly seized and maltreated. The "motive" of the picture originated, indeed, as we are informed, from the atrocious assassination of the English captives by the Greek brigands at Marathon. But, as the artist had not the opportunity to represent that horrible scene with local correctness, he has contented himself with an imaginary illustration of the brigandage which, though now fast diminishing, has long disgraced Italy, and which has furnished many a scene similar to that before us. The painter during his studies in Italy—studies he was enabled to prosecute by having won the grand prix de Rome of the French Ecole des Beaux Arts—has, in order to secure fidelity for his work, actually tracked some Italian brigands; yet fortunately he escaped, though narrowly, falling into their power. The picture seems to bear ample witness to the closeness of the painter's observations. If, like Salvator Rosa, M. Layraud had lived and painted among banditti, he could hardly have told his story with an air of greater vraisemblance. The scene is laid in a rocky defile, probably of the savage Abruzzi, the desolate haunt only of the culture and of worse human creatures, who make a prey of the living as well as the dead. With that hideous association of religion with basest villany and murder which is almost peculiar to Italian brigandage, a cross has been set up in the middle-distance, perhaps for devotion (!), more probably to mark the grave of one of the gang who has gone to his account. A couple of mounted travellers have been waylaid and captured, their attendants very likely killed, and here, to this mountain fastness, they are brought, to await the chance of their being ransomed with some heavy payment by relative or friend, or, failing that, to be murdered and possibly mutilated. While a couple of the crew guard their horses and rifle their baggage, the rest gather, threatening and truculent, round the unfortunates, and the chief, with a revolver in one hand and a pen in the other, presents to the male victim a paper with the hard terms of release for him to sign on pain of instant death. Our Engraving will sufficiently show that the painter has realised such a piteous incident with as much dramatic force as truth of local colour.

We may add that much interest attaches to the biography of M. Layraud, the young "shepherd-painter," as he is called, of this vigorously and admirably executed work. Born of humble parents in the village of Roche-sur-le-Buis, in the department of the Drôme, a village perched on a steep rock, he was hardly twelve when he was sent out into the fields as a shepherd-boy. Often, however, he had to be reprimanded for his habits of "idle dreaming," often to be punished for amusing himself, to the neglect of his charge, by carving, like another Giotto, views from the picturesque and wild nature which surrounded him on the rocks with his knife. As he grew up, his education was almost entirely neglected, and at twenty he could scarcely read, but he became a skilful and *rusé* sportsman, according to French notions. He learnt to net partridges and other birds, of which he exactly imitated the cries and songs; and during the winter he tracked through the snow and snared martens and foxes. By the sale of his game the skins of these animals and two lambs, which represented his worldly substance, he realised 250 francs; and with this little fortune, which he regarded as inexhaustible, he betook himself to Marseilles. Then the Council General of the Drôme, seeing the promise of the young painter, with enlightened solicitude voted a sum of 800*fr.*, afterwards raised to 1500*fr.*, with which he proceeded to Paris to prosecute his studies. Admitted gratuitously into the ateliers of Robert-Fleury et Coignet, his progress was very rapid. In 1863 he obtained the second grand prix de Rome and the first on the following year. It deserves to be recorded that the young artist-laureate was not ashamed to invite his peasant brothers from the cottage of their native mountains to witness his triumph at the public ceremony at Paris of awarding the grand prix. Six years were spent in the French Academy at Rome, and now the "shepherd-painter" takes his place as one of the most rising historical painters of the French school.

The Stockport Town Council resolved, on Wednesday, by the casting vote of the Mayor, to purchase seventeen acres of land from Lord Egerton of Tatton, as a second public park. One half the cost is to be subscribed.

The principal charities in Liverpool have been enriched by the distribution among them of £9296, the residue of the property of the late Mr. Dunlop, tailor and draper, Lord-street, who died in May, 1870.

The customary swarm, every autumn, of almanacs and pocket-books, useful and ornamental, for the coming year is heralded this time by the issue of "Letts's Diary or Bill Due Book, with an Almanack for 1872," in a substantial russet-leather cover. Being a Colonial Edition, it contains a list of colonial and foreign bankers, and information specially relating to India and the Colonies.

In the biographical memoir, last week, of Sir Francis Pettit Smith, Curator of the Patents Museum at South Kensington, and inventor of the modern application of the screw propeller to steam navigation, there was an error which ought to be corrected, as it may be prejudicial to the public opinion concerning his equitable claims on the country. The sum of £20,000 paid by the Admiralty many years ago was not the price of his patent rights, nor was it received by him. It was the whole cost of buying up five different inventions, claimed by different persons, Mr. Smith and his partners owning but one of the five inventions, and that one being the screw propeller. The share which they got was quite insignificant, bearing no proportion to the great outlay (nearly £40,000) which they had incurred in making experiments and in constructing steam-vessels expressly to perform the requirements of the Admiralty. Mr. Smith was engaged for some years afterwards in the Admiralty service, but he obtained no pecuniary compensation for the sacrifices he had previously made. His reward now is the title of knighthood. Before 1851, when he retired from this work, more than 300 ships were built and fitted with the screw propeller from his designs. More than 2000 British ships, of an aggregate tonnage approaching two million tons, are now furnished with the screw propeller.



"BRIGANDS AND CAPTIVES," BY LAYRAUD.  
IN THE FRENCH GALLERY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



SKETCH IN THE AUSTRIAN CAMP AT BRUCK: EVENING AMUSEMENTS.

## THE AUSTRIAN CAMP AT BRUCK.

One of the Engravings in this Number shows a scene at the camp of exercise formed within the last few weeks at Brück, in Styria, for the purposes of discipline and training in the Austrian army. The Emperor Francis Joseph takes great interest in the personal superintendence of its manœuvres, and has visited the camp twice a week. Though Austria and Prussia, as appears by the recent friendly interview of their respective Sovereigns at Gastein, are now on very good terms with each other, it has been thought needful by the Austrian Government, since the extraordinary achievements of the German armies in France, to effect great reforms in the military system of Austria. The military expenditure has therefore been augmented in the present year from less than eight millions sterling to ten millions and a half. An increase both of the cavalry and artillery has been made; and arrangements have been made for expeditiously calling out the reserves of infantry when the army is to be placed on the war footing. It is to be hoped that no such emergency will arise for many years to come.

## MUSIC.

## THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This celebration closed yesterday (Friday) week with a performance of "The Messiah," a usual and appropriate termination on these occasions.

Our previous record necessarily left unnoticed the proceedings of the two last days of the festival, and we have now to mention the one novelty produced thereat—Mr. W. G. Cusins's oratorio "Gideon," performed for the first time on the Thursday morning. Mr. Cusins has for some years been known as an accomplished musician and pianist, and more recently as conductor of the Philharmonic Society and the composer of several works of ambitious design; among others, a pianoforte concerto, and a characteristic overture in illustration of Victor Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer." In "Gideon" Mr. Cusins has made an essay in the highest walk of musical composition, and with sufficient success to justify further essays in the same direction. The text of the oratorio has been selected from the Scriptures by the Rev. F. T. Cusins, and consists of recitatives and airs, a duet, two quartets, and choruses, the solos being assigned to the characters of the Angel, an Israelitish woman, an Israelite (Gideon), and a Prophet; the choral movements to Angels, Israelites, and Midianites. Mr. Cusins has not yet formed a distinctive style of his own, and his music is occasionally reflective of well-known works, the most prominent instance being the contralto air for the Israelitish woman, "The righteous shall rejoice;" other resemblances to Mendelssohn, of a more general kind, occurring in some orchestral and choral climaxes; and occasional passages in the instrumentation having much analogy with the favourite effects of M. Gounod. To speak first of the solo pieces, that for the Angel, "The Lord, He is," begins in serene style, and closes with an impulsive "Molto vivace," the whole having derived much effect from its fine execution by Mlle. Titiens, who also gave great force to her share in the scene and duet with Gideon, "The Lord is with thee," and "Alas, O Lord God!" in both of which is some effective writing. One of the contralto solos has already been specified, the other being "The Eyes of the Lord," a smooth and expressive melody, which, like that first mentioned, was charmingly sung by Madame Patey. The tenor music, allotted to an Israelite, consists of two airs, "O remember not our old sins," and "O sing unto the Lord a new song;" the former possessing much melodious simplicity, the latter of a more ambitious and dramatic character, wrought up to a bold climax. Both airs were very well delivered by Mr. Vernon Rigby. The music for Gideon is not so prominent as might have been expected; the share in the scene and duet already mentioned, and a rather elaborate air, "Though I am sometime afraid," with one or two short recitatives, being the extent of it. The air commences with a cantabile movement—in which are some flowing strains of no special or marked character—and concludes with an animated "Allegro di Molto," with some good declamatory passages. The whole was effectively sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas. Neither the quartet of angels "Fear not," nor that (unaccompanied) commencing "Ascribe ye the power," presents any points for comment. Some of the best writing is found in several of the choruses. The two first choral movements "Lord, how long wilt thou be angry?" and "Help us, O God," have much impressive penitential expression, the latter being perhaps the best-constructed piece, in its choral and orchestral details, throughout the work. The battle chorus, for male voices, "The sword of the Lord and Gideon," and the triumphal march, with chant, "Lord, Thine arm," display Mr. Cusins's command of orchestral contrasts and effects to great advantage; and the chorus "Through God we shall do great acts," and that at the end of the oratorio, "O God, wonderful art Thou," prove that he has studied the art of contrapuntal writing. Besides the singers named Misses Harrison and Martell and Mr. Brandon assisted in some concerted pieces.

Mr. Cusins conducted his work, which evidently produced a favourable impression.

"Gideon" was preceded by the greater portion of Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music, the selection having included the chorus at the end of the first part—"O man, thy heavy sin lament"—which was ill-advisedly omitted in each of the recent London performances. Its effect, however, was completely marred by the excessive speed at which it was taken by Dr. Wesley, the festival conductor; several instances of such mistaken judgment having occurred on other occasions during the week. Points to be commended, however, were the performance of the chorales accompanied by orchestra and organ, as directed in the score. The fine soprano solos, "Break and die," and "Jesus, Saviour, I am thine," were sung with much earnest expression by Madame Cora de Wilhorst; the deeply pathetic airs, "Alas! now is my Saviour gone," "Have mercy upon me, Lord," and other pieces, having been given with intense fervour by Madame Patey—the last-named piece with the obligato violin accompaniment skillfully played by M. Sainton. In the very arduous series of tenor recitatives Mr. E. Lloyd particularly distinguished himself by his earnestness and efficiency. The bass solos, assigned in the original to the Saviour, were finely sung by Signor Foli; those near the conclusion of the work having been allotted to Mr. Brandon, who displayed a voice of good quality and much power. This was the second occasion in England of the performance of this sublime music in a grand temple of religion—the first was in Westminster Abbey on the eve of last Good Friday—and the effect was again of the most impressive character.

A short selection from Spohr's "Calvary" concluded Thursday morning's performances.

On Friday (the closing day) "The Messiah" attracted the largest attendance of the week. The principal soprano solos were finely sung by Mlle. Titiens; others by Madame Cora de Wilhorst, and one, "Come unto him," was assigned to Miss H. R. Harrison, a young lady who (we believe) made her début at this festival, and exhibits promise together with need of further study. Mr. Vernon Rigby sang the tenor

solos, and Signor Foli and Mr. Lewis Thomas the bass airs and recitatives—all with the efficiency so often displayed in the same music.

The chorus-singing was particularly good on this occasion, some instances to the contrary having occurred during the festival, the programmes of which have been out of all proportion to the time allowed for rehearsals.

The miscellaneous evening concerts of Wednesday and Thursday call for but slight notice. At the first, a large portion of "Acis and Galatea," and most of Weber's music to "Preciosa," were given, with various detached pieces from other sources, including a violin solo composed by M. Sainton, and brilliantly executed by him. At the second concert a selection from "Le Nozze di Figaro" was performed, followed by the sestet "Sola, sola," from "Don Giovanni." The second part of the programme commenced with the "Jupiter" symphony (finely played), and included various vocal pieces, and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Brilliant" for pianoforte (with orchestra), performed with great effect by Miss Agnes Zimmerman.

The farewell concert of Mr. Santley, prior to his departure for the United States, took place at St. James's Hall, on Monday last, before a large and most enthusiastic audience. The occasion was made additionally interesting by the leave-taking of Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper—all of whom accompany Mr. Santley to America. The programme was a thoroughly popular one, and included Molloy's "Vagabond," Wallace's "Bellringer," and Poniatowski's "Yeoman's Wedding," which were given by Mr. Santley in his best style. Miss Wynne, in "Bid me discourse," Madame Patey, in "Auld Robin Gray," Mr. Cummings, in "The Thorn," and Mr. Patey, in "The Friar of Orders Grey," were also highly effective; and a feature in the concert was the brilliant performance of a pianoforte duet from "Don Giovanni," by Mr. G. A. Osborne, played by the composer and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

M. Riviere's promenade concerts at the Royal Italian Opera House continue to offer a series of varied attractions in programmes, alternating between popular and classical music—the latter conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The performances are to close at the end of this month.

As already stated, St. James's Theatre is to open, on Sept. 30, for performances of operas in English, among the works to be produced being a dramatic version of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," in which Miss Rose Hersee will personate the heroine.

The excellent Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed on September 30.

## THE THEATRES.

The opening of the present season abounds in promise, and presents at its commencement some startling facts. No fewer than four dramas of mark, all more or less new, are commended to public attention, and merit public patronage. Whether this be the result of recent discussions in favour of the highest-class drama we know not, nor whether the public is likely to appreciate the movement; the event, nevertheless, is of some significance, as showing, at any rate, a new sense of higher aims on the part of theatrical conductors, or those by whom they are influenced. No doubt now remains that good dramas exist, and have existed, to which acceptance has been denied, while others of inferior quality have been placed on various stages of the metropolis. These probably have been of a kind to be less popular than those which have been brought forward. It may be that the fault lies with the public rather than with managers and actors; we have more than once declared our suspicion that it is so, and that the conversion of the popular taste to a healthier state is to be attempted only at the manager's peril. All the more, therefore, are those to be commended who, moved by an honest sense of shame, risk their capital for the honour of the country, in its relation to the better-class drama.

## THE VAUDEVILLE.

We begin with Mr. Albery's new venture, which, though of a lighter kind than the so-called legitimate, nevertheless deserves to take precedence in any narrative of the new movement. With this gentleman's "Two Roses" commences that break in on the monopoly which may shortly be made to yield to the nobler influences on which dramatic progress is necessarily dependent. Mr. Albery's new vaudeville is in three acts, and is poetically entitled "Apple Blossoms." It was produced on Saturday. The house was crowded on the occasion, and there was every sign that its production had excited an extraordinary amount of interest. We dare not say that the new play is equal to its predecessor, but we may record that its merits justify the excitement it had caused. It is a play of the same kind, though probably inferior in breadth and force. It will be safer, however, to leave this to the ultimate verdict of the public, than to pronounce a prior sentence. One defect the piece has, which may be stated in *limine*—the story is neither located nor timed, we know not the place or year in which the scene is laid; and this gives a shadowy form to the subject which abates the reality of the picture. Yet its treatment is decidedly realistic, and the characters in their living habits tell their own tale with much of local colouring and individual idiosyncrasy. Moreover, they are numerous, yet blend in harmonious union—testifying to the author's skill. The tone of the dialogue is poetic, abounding in figures, fables, and epigrams, reminding us of the richer style of our elder drama, though not like that in verse. The motive is slight, if sufficient; being made up of the hasty tempers of a father and son, who never come to an explanation, which might have prevented all the evil caused by the want of it. The author himself, at the conclusion of the play, points out this weakness of motive; but the selection of it evinces the subtlety of his genius and method. The father is a Captain Penryn (Mr. Wm. Farren), who shows from the first his indisposition to listen to anybody; and the son is Tom Penryn (Mr. Lin Rayne), who shows an equal indisposition to render an account of his conduct. And thus they misunderstand each other through more than two acts, and commit errors that cannot be healed until the end of the third. Tom has been staying at a village on the coast, and pleasing himself with the society of Jenny Prout (Miss Amy Fawcett), the daughter of a publican (Mr. David James), who keeps the Apple Blossoms inn. Bob Prout is a muddle-pated, honest father, who sees that his daughter is in peril, and sends a neighbour to the Captain to induce him to take his son from the village. The peppery Captain is soon on the scene, and the quarrel takes place which leads to the separation. In the second act we find that Tom has gone to sea under another name, and his father has become so fond of Jenny that he has adopted her, and bought for her the Apple Blossoms' orchard, where he amuses himself in helping the lass to make apple-puddings, and promises her to adopt as his son whomsoever she may marry. While thus engaged, Tom, having got leave of absence, quits his ship to visit the spot, intending to make up the quarrel with his father, but overstates his time, and is followed by his

mates, who arrest him as a deserter—his father, with Brutus-like stoicism, yielding him to his pursuers. In the next act we find that Tom has atoned for his fault by his bravery, and been wounded in the arm, and is sent to his father from his ship, as the bravest of the crew, whereupon an opportunity occurs for the needful explanation, and the happiness of the lovers is secured. We have omitted to notice the characters of a benevolent lawyer (Mr. W. H. Stephens) and of an itinerant lecturer, the Great Baggs (Mr. Thomas Thorne), who by their eccentricities contribute to the comic humour with which the play abounds. The piece is carefully acted, and entirely to the taste of the audience. The scenery is pretty and appropriate. The author was summoned before the curtain at the end of each act.

## QUEEN'S.

A very good but not entirely original play was produced at the Queen's, on Saturday, in which Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin sustained the principal characters. The plot is suggested by a German drama written by Charlotte von Birch Pfeiffer, and a novel by Ludwig Storch; but Mr. W. G. Wills, the adapter, has given a new and original turn to the last act. Mr. Wills is already known as a dramatist by "The Man of Airie," in which Mr. Vezin has so frequently appeared to the advantage of his reputation. He now takes first rank as an actor, and is well able to maintain his position. The new drama is named "Hinko," being an abbreviation of the name of the hero, Henrico (Mr. H. Vezin), a supposed son of Margaret Volkner (Mrs. Billington). The piece is virtually in six acts, consisting of a prologue and the play itself in five. The prologue shows that the King of Bohemia's son has been changed for the son of the Burgomaster Volkner, a citizen of Nuremberg; and the first act, that he is now on ill terms with his supposed brother Marquart, who forces upon him a duel in which his antagonist is slain. Henrico, by this offence, incurs the danger of capital punishment, and flies from the infuriated populace; by the aid of his friend Schlippenberg (Mr. W. Ryder) escaping their rage, and finding refuge in the house of Steinhertz, the headsman (Mr. Ryder). Markitta, his daughter (Mrs. H. Vezin), protects the fugitive, her father's house being a sanctuary where the wounded and fallen man may secure his safety for three days. The second act opens at the end of this term, when Hinko awakens from a long swoon to find that he is again in peril, and in an hour is doomed to die. From this point the play rises in tragic interest, and Mr. Vezin's qualities as an actor come into prominence. A way is at length pointed out to Hinko by which he may be saved—namely, by accepting the post of bond, or successor, to the headsman. After a struggle, he consents. Now Hinko, as a student at Nuremberg, had fallen in love with the Countess Blanka (Miss M. Rhodes), who in part has returned his love, notwithstanding her ambition to be a Queen. The jealous King discovers the fact; but Markitta, disguised as a boy, manages to save him from the Monarch's anger, at the risk of her own life, and is borne off by him faint and wounded. In the ensuing act the savage King has gained some clue to his rival's identity, and orders Hinko, as the headsman's deputy, to execute Marquart, but Hinko pleads to be executed, and ultimately prevails, and gains a respite for Margaret and Schlippenberg who have plotted against him and so roused the Monarch's indignation. He is then sent by the latter with a message to the Countess; during his absence the Monarch discovers his identity, by means of a feather and a rag of coat-facing which Hinko had lost in the struggle. Thereupon he determines to pursue his messenger, and finds him in company with the Countess, who is urging him to be guilty of a clandestine affection. At a reception in the evening the King appears, mocks Henrico, delivers him as his bond to Steinhertz, and throws the Countess into fits. She falls senseless, while King Wenzel laughs malignantly at the confusion he has caused. Such is the conclusion of the fourth act. In the fifth the King, resolved on the death of Hinko, resists the pleading of Markitta, but yields to the advocacy of Dame Margaret Volkner, who reveals the secret of Hinko's birth, and thus proves that he is the true King, and the eccentric Wenzel, who never can act with true dignity, only an usurper. Convinced of the truth of her statement, and being an honest man at bottom, Wenzel resigns at once. Hinko, however, will not be beaten in generosity, and restores the crown to the abdicated ruler, who has shown he can conquer himself, exclaiming, "Rise twice a King!" He is rewarded himself with the highest honours of the realm, and pairs off with Markitta, leaving the Countess to achieve her ambition, that of becoming a Queen. This outline suggests a strong melodrama, with considerable poetic development. Admirably illustrated with appropriate scenery, and ably acted throughout, the romantic play of "Hinko" was enthusiastically received by a most intelligent audience.

## THE LYCEUM.

The Lyceum, under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman, opened on Monday, with "A Romantic Love Legend," in Four Tableaux, entitled "Fanchette, the Will o' the Wisp," a play adapted from Madame Birch Pfeiffer's German drama called "Die Grille," which is founded on Georges Sand's "La Petite Fadette," one of the most graceful of her novels. Mr. Bateman tells us that it is now presented for the first time on the English stage; but this is a mistake. It was acted, a few years ago, at the Olympic, in a version, by Mr. Benjamin Webster, jun., made for two American actresses, named the Sisters Webb; and we have also seen it in other shapes. Mr. Bateman's version is evidently of American origin, and contains some curious phrasing, indicative of its birthplace. He has, however, placed it on the boards with capital scenic illustrations by Mr. Hawes Craven and Mr. H. Cuthbert, and some characteristic Breton music by Mr. Edward Silas. Mr. Bateman has caused the interior of the theatre to be renovated and the arrangement of the auditorium to be improved, particularly in regard to the orchestra stalls. The heroine is personated by Miss Isabel Bateman, daughter of the lessee, a young girl of prepossessing appearance, and having an amount of vivacity decidedly Transatlantic. There is certainly a degree of extravagance in her style, all the more apparent from a certain want of physique; but time will strengthen the latter and tone down the former. The change from a wild to a more social condition was well indicated by the juvenile actress, and throughout her performance was full of promise. The part of the lover, Landry Barbeau, was scarcely in Mr. Henry Irving's way, but he supported it with conscientious care. Miss Pouncefort, as the supposed witch grandmother Fadet, was excellent, and Mr. Addison, in the rôle of Father Barbeau, acted with artistic propriety. The drama was preceded by the farce of "Bamboozling," and followed by that of "Twice Killed." The whole of the entertainments were marked with business-like attributes, which are of good augury and must tend to ensure the success of the management.

## GAIETY.

A revival of Dr. Westland's Marston's "Donna Diana" was produced on Monday. The play is suggested by a Spanish comedy of Moreto, and was acted at the Princess's Theatre in

1864, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin appearing in the principal parts. Their place is now occupied by Mr. William Rignold and Miss Ada Cavendish, the latter of whom acts with grace and poetic feeling, and the former with care, but not always with that accuracy of elocution required by blank verse. Mr. J. G. Taylor, as Perin, was active and full of intention, and the cousins of Donna Diana, Laura and Fenese, were fairly represented by Miss K. Love and Miss Annie Tremaine. Floretta, the attendant, by Miss Constance Loseby, was a prominent figure in the group. But the acting and intelligibility of the dialogue suffered from inattention to the *cesura*, evinced by every performer except Miss Cavendish. It is a pity that, when the poetic drama is ventured, so much injustice should be perpetrated as to bring discredit on the production. Requiring the most delicate and perfect treatment, it receives the most inefficient, and is brought out at periods when adequate audiences cannot be obtained. We cannot honestly appreciate in crude efforts such as these a sincere desire to restore to the stage the blank-verse drama; and without earnestness it were better for managements to leave the sacred ark untouched than to permit its pollution by unhallowed hands. The damage done to the cause of the poetic drama is all the greater, as its inevitable incomplete success under such conditions is wickedly used as an apology for not attempting it under better.

At the Agricultural Hall Mr. E. Bennett's panorama of Northern and Southern France, and of some scenes in the late Franco-Prussian and Civil War, presents a striking series of effective paintings, representing the Rhine, the Moselle, the Pyrenees, the vine-fields, the burning of St. Cloud, Paris in flames, and the destruction of the Tuileries. The scenes and circumstances are graphically described by the guide, and the lecture is relieved by some songs, which are skilfully executed by the performers. The whole entertainment is well calculated to instruct and amuse the general public.

### SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held at Dudley, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Bessemer, various subjects of interest were discussed, foremost among which was the automatic puddling-furnace of Mr. Danks, which is said to have been introduced into some of the American ironworks with much success. In this furnace the fireplace is stationary, and it is supplied with air driven in by a fan so as to generate gas, which gas is afterwards burnt by jets of air, also forced in by a fan, so that the furnace is essentially a gas one. The puddling-chamber is made of iron and is of a cylindrical form, so that it may be rotated upon rollers with its axis nearly horizontal. It is open at the ends; but one end abuts against the bridge of the stationary furnace, while the other end has a hood applied to it to carry off the products of combustion. The iron cylinder is lined with a fettling, or layer of infusible substance, composed of a mixture of oxide of iron and lime ground together into a species of mortar. The iron is introduced into this barrel or chamber, which being slowly rotated, the iron is rolled over and over, and finally puddled without the interposition of manual labour. Similar furnaces had previously been tried in this country, and had been unsuccessful mainly from the peeling off of the internal lining. But this difficulty Mr. Danks professes to have surmounted. Mr. Bodmer, of Newport, has proposed a different method of puddling. By his plan the molten cast iron is run in a thin sheet between rollers revolving at different velocities, with water within the rollers to keep them cool, and the metal is thus powdered. A proper proportion of oxide of iron is then intimately mixed with the powdered iron, and the mixture is delivered from a hopper on to a succession of slowly rotating rollers which are covered with a suitable coating of infusible material. These rollers are kept at the temperature necessary for puddling by a furnace built over them; and when the iron is delivered by the last roller, it is puddled iron. Various other methods of automatic puddling, besides the foregoing, have been propounded, and there is little doubt that some mode superior to the present hand process will soon be found. In other departments of the iron manufacture improvements are being introduced. A new reversing rolling-mill for steel rails has lately been started at Barrow, the reversing being accomplished by reversing the engines, and the fly-wheel being discarded. In the thirty-ninth volume of the *Revue Universelle des Mines* M. Hovine describes various improvements in rolling iron, which have been introduced in Germany, France, and England; and in Nos. 182 to 184 of the *Portefeuille Economique des Machines* a description is given of Bouniard's hydraulic process for casting metals under pressure, one of the applications of which is to the casting of tires for railway wheels.

Carr's disintegrator, an apparatus resembling two squirrel-cages, one set within the other, and revolving in opposite directions at a high velocity, has now been employed for grinding corn, instead of mill-stones. Of course, the cages are large in diameter, and the bars are thick and strong. The apparatus has long been used to pulverise the coal required for the fabrication of patent fuel.

Sanial du Fay's engine, in which steam is generated by projecting water into a close fireplace, has been tested by M. Treaca. But the consumption of fuel has been found to be more than in the best steam-engines on the common plan.

Dr. Helmholtz has lately been investigating the velocity of the propagation of electro-dynamic effects, which, from his experiments, he concludes must be greater than about 200 miles a second. According to Faraday and Maxwell, these effects are produced mediately by a variation in the medium which fills space, and are propagated with a velocity nearly equal to that of light. But other velocities of propagation may be supposed which will equally agree with the rest of the facts. It has been concluded by P. Blaserna, from experiments recapitulated by him in the *Journal of Natural and Economical Science*, published at Palermo, that the propagation of the inducing effects of electrical currents in the air proceeds at a very moderate velocity, being only about 550 metres per second; while in gum lac it is less still, being only about 330 metres, or about equal to the velocity of sound. From his experiments with a closed induction current he deduced smaller velocities. But in this case he has himself acknowledged that the reaction of the induced upon the inducing spiral may have vitiated the result.

In a paper lately read by Professor Ramsay before the Geological Society the following conclusions respecting terrestrial and marine European epochs were propounded:—1. The Cambrian epoch was probably fresh water. 2. The old red sandstone, carboniferous, permian, and trias were formed during one long continental epoch. This was brought to an end by partial submergence during the Jurassic epoch; and by degrees a new continental area arose drained by the great continental rivers of the Purbeck and Wealden series. 3. This continent was almost entirely swallowed up in the cretaceous seas. 4. By subsequent elevation the Eocene lands were formed, and with this continent there came a new terrestrial fauna. Most of the northern half of Europe has since

then been continental, and its terrestrial fauna essentially of modern type.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for the present month contains an able article by Professor Everett "On the General Circulation and Distribution of the Atmosphere;" being a reprint of one of the papers read at the late meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh. The theory now advocated may be designated as the centrifugal theory of circulation and distribution; and it was first brought into notice by Professor James Thomson, at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, in 1857. Professor Everett now shows that the deductions of theory correspond with the observed phenomena of winds and barometric pressure in the different parts of the earth.

M. Dumas has presented to the Academy of Sciences an interesting memoir on phosphoric bronze, which has latterly been recommended as one of the best materials for the manufacture of guns and other objects exposed to severe strains. In ordinary bronze the cohesive strength of the metal is much reduced by the oxidation of the tin, though this action is sought to be reduced by the use of wooden rabbles. The oxide of tin, which has no strength in itself, by its interposition between the metallic particles reduces the cohering surfaces, and, consequently, the strength of the metal, in much the same way in which the strength of wrought iron is reduced by burning, which involves the deposition of particles of oxide. By the addition of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of phosphorus to bronze the colour becomes more like that of gold, the fracture approximates to that of steel, the elasticity is increased, and the strength under a fixed strain is doubled. The density and hardness are increased, and some alloys resist the file. But the fluidity when the metal is cast is increased, and finer castings are thus obtainable than in common bronze. By increasing the quantity of phosphorus the qualities of the metal may be changed. A phosphate of tin appears to be formed containing one equivalent of phosphorus and nine of tin. Guns formed of phosphoric bronze are found to be much stronger than those formed of common bronze; and pinions for rolling-mills, hydraulic cylinders, and other objects exposed to great strains may be formed of it with advantage.

Dr. B. Luther, of the observatory of Bilk, near Düsseldorf, has lately discovered a new planet, to which he has given the name of Almatea. Dr. Wincke has discovered a new comet, of which the ephemerides has been calculated by Dr. Weiss, of Vienna. The maximum splendour observed was on April 23.

C. Puscher, of Nuremberg, proposes to colour the surface of metals by adding a coat of metallic sulphides. He dissolves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of hyposulphite of soda in a pint of water, and adds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of sugar of lead dissolved in half a pint of water. This solution, heated to about 200 deg. Fahr., precipitates a brown flocculent sulphide of lead, which colours any metal placed in the solution, and the nature of the colour depends on the duration of the exposure. Brass articles thus treated are first of a gold colour, then of a copper red, then carmine red, then dark blue, then light blue, blue white, and reddish white; and if the article be taken out when it has acquired any desired tinge the colour will be permanent. Iron takes a steel blue, and zinc and lead a brown. If sulphuric acid be substituted for the sugar of lead other colours will be produced, some of them very beautiful and very permanent.

The *Comptes Rendus* for July 21 contains a paper, by M. A. Cornu, "On the Reversal of the Lines of the Spectra of Metallic Vapours," recounting experiments which confirm the theory that the reversal of the lines is produced by absorption. Kirchhoff explained the reversal of the lines of the solar spectrum by the supposition of a continuous atmosphere enveloping the sun and absorbing certain radiations of the photosphere; but astronomers have subsequently concluded that the emission of luminous radiations, and the absorption of certain of them, both take place on the photosphere itself. This hypothesis is confirmed by the experiments now recited, which show that a very slight thickness of vapour can produce the reversal of the lines, and that the absorption is local, and is produced by external cooling around each incandescent point.

A project for furnishing Chicago with an abundant supply of good water has been carried into successful operation. The sluggish river of Chicago, which rises in the low limestone plateau which intervenes between the basin of the great American lakes and the basin of the Mississippi, has been made to flow in the reverse direction by cutting through the limestone ridge, at a cost of three millions of dollars; and the water of lake Michigan now runs up the Chicago river and passes through a cut in the limestone barrier into the Illinois river, which is a tributary of the Mississippi. This communication, which has been made for a local object, may be made more widely serviceable by enlarging the volume of the stream so as to establish efficient water communication, without locks or other impediments, between the great lakes and New Orleans.

Mr. Rutherford, of New York, has begun to photograph those groups of fixed stars which are sufficiently near to one another to come within the field of the astronomical camera. By this expedient the relative distances of the stars from one another can be ascertained with greater accuracy than before. The stars in the photographs appear with distinct round discs, though in the telescope they appear merely as luminous points. It would be desirable that some of these photographs should be taken on surfaces so smooth that the photographs might be afterwards illuminated and magnified, when a second enlarged photograph might be taken, and so on until any desiderated amount of enlargement had been obtained. Appearances might thus be discovered which are now invisible. Whatever features the object may possess the photograph will faithfully copy, whether visible to our eyes or not. But by successive illuminations and enlargements those features will become visible which were invisible at first.

The one hundredth anniversary of Mungo Park's birthday was celebrated at Selkirk, on Monday, by a public dinner, at which Provost Anderson presided. The anniversary fell on Sunday, Sept. 10.

Saturday's *Dundee Advertiser* says Professor Huxley, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Birnie, visited Lossiemouth on Tuesday, and examined the fossiliferous blocks that had been excavated there at the instance of the Royal Society of London, in order to complete for publication the structure of the huge crocodilian reptile, *Stagonolapis Robertsoni*, that must have once been a denizen of the Coularthill when its constituent parts were as loose and drifting as the sands on the shores of Culbin. He spent the most of Wednesday in the museum in arranging and cataloguing, and thus vastly enhancing, the valuable reptilian specimens from the Upper Elgin sandstones, whose relative age among the formations of the crust of the earth has so long been, and still continues to be, a disputed point among the geologists of the day, but the possession of which, as thus classified, will now much raise the Elgin collection in the eyes of the scientific world. On Thursday, after viewing the magnificent scenery of the wide domains around Cawdor Castle, Professor Huxley left for St. Andrews, Fifeshire, where his family have been residing some weeks.

### THE QUESTION OF ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In our notice of the French annexe of the International Exhibition, on its opening, last June, we pointed out that this and similar additions which are to be made for other foreign countries would place our home manufacturers at an unfair disadvantage, unless corresponding accommodation be provided on the British side. The ground on which the present annexe stands was granted by her Majesty's Commissioners to the French Government on a lease, virtually in perpetuity, at a nominal rent, and with apparently almost the sole condition that the French should erect the building. The French accordingly regard the annexe as their own private property, and naturally do therein precisely what they deem best calculated to promote their own commercial interests. The consequence is that the annexe differs in many essential particulars from the exhibition whence it derives its visitors. It is neither more nor less than a bazaar composed of the stalls or shops of French manufacturers and retailers, each providing their own salesmen. The objects exhibited are not classified for "educational comparison;" they are good, bad, or indifferent, and may or may not be "selected;" they are not merely duplicates of objects in the exhibition proper, offered for immediate sale; the industrial portion is not limited to one out of the ten divisions which are to be represented in successive years in the adjacent galleries; and the whole contents—not being catalogued—may be removed and replaced by "similar objects" as fast as sales are effected, whereas British contributors have had to observe a rule which declares that "no objects exhibited can be removed till the close of the exhibition." In defence of these privileges of the foreign exhibitor it has been urged that the British manufacturer has the advantage over his Continental rival of having a retail shop conveniently near for persons wishing to purchase duplicates. But this defence will not bear examination. Many French and other Continental exhibitors have establishments or agencies in London, and if they have not they may procure them as readily as a large proportion of our provincial or Irish and Scotch exhibitors. To interfere with the legitimate course of trade cannot, or should not, be the function of a Royal Commission nor the object of an International Exhibition. The exhibition at Kensington owes its existence to public money; it was organised entirely at the public expense—that is to say, by the staff of the South Kensington Museum, the Royal regiment of engineers, and the gratuitous delivery of letters by the Post Office. It cannot, therefore, be expected that English payers of rent, rates, and taxes will regard with equanimity the whole scheme diverted for the special benefit of foreign competitors not liable to such charges.

The dissatisfaction of English exhibitors has lately found expression through Mr. Alfred J. Copeland, the ceramic manufacturer of New Bond-street, in a correspondence between himself and General Scott, the secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners, a summary of which has been published in the *Times*. From this correspondence it appears that a document, bearing date June, 1870, relating to the conditions for allowing supplementary galleries, was sent to foreign Governments, but not to English exhibitors; on the contrary, the intention of the annexes was withheld, if not concealed, from the latter. The English exhibitor was required to conform to regulations made expressly with a view of preventing the Exhibition from degenerating into a retail shop, like its predecessors; while, at the same time, a license was given, in effect secretly, whereby foreign firms could convert galleries, which are virtually an integral part of the Exhibition, into a bazaar. This Mr. Copeland characterises as a "breach of good faith" and an "act of intolerable injustice." In reply, General Scott announces that her Majesty's Commissioners intend to provide next year a British annexe, which will give to British exhibitors those facilities, free of expense, for which foreign exhibitors have to pay. This distinction as to expense is, however, not clear. Our Royal Commission and Government owe the same duty to the British exhibitor that foreign Commissions and Governments owe to the exhibitors of their respective countries, and in building a British annexe no more will be done by the former than by the latter. A very real difference of another kind seems, however, to be intended. General Scott intimates that the facilities to be given in the British annexe will apply only as regards "objects corresponding with those prescribed for exhibition in each particular year." And elsewhere he speaks of the proposed annexes as places "to which a visitor may repair and purchase (with the right of removing it on the day of purchase) a duplicate of the object which he has admired in the Exhibition proper." No such limitations are, however, observed in the French annexe. There are few, if any, duplicates of objects in the Exhibition proper, whilst objects prescribed for exhibition in each of the ten years which will complete the cycle of industrial representation may probably there be seen; and, consequently, the British exhibitor may find his foreign competitor by nine times less restricted than himself. There is another important consideration:—Will her Majesty's Commission, composed as it is, be likely to promote the commercial interests of British exhibitors so effectually as the small, practical, working Commissioners appointed by foreign Governments? and will that Commission, or those who act in its name, secure greater confidence than hitherto has attended their arrangements (especially as regards the annexe concessions) when they assume the right to grant privileges which will directly affect every manufacturer and trader in the kingdom?

It hardly admits of a doubt that our Royal Commission has taken a false step in allowing the construction of foreign annexes, with the latitude for trading which the French enjoy. The Commissioners must, despite General Scott's proposed restrictions, follow the precedent thus established more or less closely. Next year, therefore, we may expect them to appear as directors of a gigantic bazaar. General Scott sees no objection to this. "International Exhibitions," he says, "must eventually become that which the tastes and convenience of the public and the interests of exhibitors may make them, or die a natural death." Far different, however, was the view of their founder. With him their objects were to lead, not to follow, the public taste; to encourage the most deserving producer, not the most pushing retailer; and they were certainly not designed to encroach on the ordinary legitimate course of trade. Moreover, to establish a huge shop at Kensington is directly opposed to the published scheme of the London International Exhibitions. The exhibition, as is intended, cannot co-exist with the shop, as proposed. The latter will inevitably become paramount; the manufacturer and trader will care little to raise or maintain the standard of excellence in the former; and the whole will be lowered in the eyes of the public to the level of the stalls of the Crystal Palace, where, however, there is some provision for artistic culture, apart altogether from the trade element.

The American ship *Lorello*, which arrived in Cardiff on Tuesday from Hamburg, reported the deaths of four of the crew from cholera, and she was at once placed in quarantine.



STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORSES AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.  
SEE PAGE 262.



ON THE FINDHORN.

## A DAY ON THE FINDHORN.

What day shall it be? By all means one late in the leafy month of June or the beginning of July. Earlier, though the sun be bright and the day very long, yet a wintry wind is apt to creep about your neck even at mid-day, suggesting catarrh at night and a blistered face on the morrow. The east wind has a persistent love for the north during the months of spring and early summer; the longest day of the year has generally come and gone before it relaxes; but then follows a period of very delightful weather. The west sends forth only skirmishing breezes at first, which daily with the beauty of the country; it is some time before it brings up its watery forces from the Atlantic and carries them across country so far as the Findhorn. During that time the air is balmy, the sky unclouded; and even the ash-tree, the last to come and the first to go of all our forest trees, withholds no single bud from the full fruition of the year. Then the birds have by no means done piping. You don't find exactly what are called "groves" on the banks of the Findhorn, but a little hazel cover, or even a few juniper bushes—nay, the bare heather itself seems to serve the purpose as well, and the air is full of song as well as redolent of sweet odours. June and July, too, are the best months for trouting. As long as there is a touch of frost in the air at night and a bright sun overhead by day, which is the normal condition of things while an east wind prevails, you will angle in vain for a satisfactory basket of trout; and though you may get a rise out of a salmon, if in such weather you should think of wielding the big rod, he is sure to bite short and leave you chapfallen.

The next question is what part of the Findhorn you are to take to-day. The Findhorn is a river of about ninety miles in length, and probably none in Scotland passes through a greater variety of scenery. According as we reckon which of two is the parent stream, the Findhorn rises in the hills of Stratherrick, which border on Loch Ness, or in Laggan of Badenoch, not far from the source of the Spey. In either case its course is through miles of dry heather, the base of the range of hills called the Monadh Lia, which runs parallel to the Cairngorms and Grampians. It is not so lofty a range as either of these, but still is one of the most considerable in the Highlands, and has a character of its own, the prevailing aspect in the upper district being that of far-receding hills uniformly covered with brown heath, abounding in good springs and rivulets. No part of the Highlands affords better sport on the 12th of August than the whole district of Stratherrick, by which name the valley of the Findhorn is known until it enters Morayshire; for grouse love a dry hill-side with easy access to water, and this they have in perfection in the Monadh Lia. After a course of a dozen miles or so through a country of this kind, dull and bleak enough in all conscience, though not without beauty in its varied effects of light and shadow upon the broad even surface of the hills, the Findhorn breaks into a hard gallop through a deep fissure in the primitive rocks, and continues hissing and boiling in alternate whirlpools and cataracts for five or six miles. A scattering of birch-trees, "very wishful to grow" if the goats would but let them, spring up among the rocks, finding sustenance, Heaven knows how, among clefts where one would think there was not soil enough to nourish a blade of grass. Then comes another reach of about six miles, in which the river flows through more "land of brown heath," but not of "shaggy wood." Here and there are plantations of fir-trees, more uninteresting than the heath itself—indeed, disfiguring rather than adorning the landscape; but, at best, there is not much of a landscape to adorn. The valley is neither wide nor narrow. With the exception of some fields of oats and turnips, and occasional meadow-land, it is mere shingle, debris left by the violent floods to which the river is subject, and furnishing only a scanty subsistence to some scattered alder-trees. Where the banks are steep they are not rocky; and, the base having been again and again undermined by the capricious river, large slips of loose stones and soil have toppled down, leaving ugly scars upon the surface of the bank. Clearly this is not the place for our day on the Findhorn; and yet we cannot bear to say an ill word of it, for we have had many pleasant days here. Taking the mail-gig from Inverness in the afternoon, we traverse the battle-field of Culloden, cross the river Nairn at a point of great rugged beauty, pass the solitary residence of the chief of the Mackintoshes, the captain of Clan Chattan, and in two hours are set down at the comfortable inn of Freeburn, in good time for a long evening's fishing. Then there is a day for up stream or down stream angling, or both, and next morning the mail-gig whisks you back to business, in good time for the south mail delivery. All this time you breathe delicious mountain air, fresh off the hills, and find yourself in as complete a solitude as any man of meditative mood could desire.

A few miles below Freeburn the Findhorn begins to show a spice of its proper quality. You reach "The Streens," part of the romantic estate of the Earl of Cawdor. The hills here close in upon the river, breaking off occasionally at the very water's edge, and rising in precipitous crags of blood-red granite to a great height. These block the stream at many points, leaving well-cultivated haughs on the other side; but one has to cross and recross the river half a dozen times before penetrating through the pass, and woe betide the wader if he be caught upon the ford by a sudden spate or flood in the river. In this respect the Findhorn is, perhaps, the most dangerous river in the Highlands, and the cause is not far to seek. It receives the rainfall of a very wide extent of mountainous country, the slope of which is so uniform that, there being no lakes and few morasses to check and retain the flood, it flows straight to the chief watercourse. Here, again, there is no room for much overflow; and thus a few thunder-showers falling on the Monadh Lia may swell the stream in an incredibly short space of time, to the great danger of life and property in the country below. Many a man who has laid down his rod at mid-day to enjoy a snack of lunch among the rocks by the riverside, dreaming no evil, has been startled by the sudden roar of waters through the narrow gorges above, and has had to fly for bare life, and, if haply he gain a place of safety, in a moment he sees his cherished basket, with all its prized contents, whirled away among an avalanche of uprooted trees and haystacks. The late Charles St. John, whose works have done much to make Morayshire dear to sportsmen and naturalists, was often thus overtaken—once when on a little island shooting rabbits. The river was so low that he crossed it on foot. Suddenly he heard a woman shriek, and, turning round, saw, where a few moments before he had been among broom and furze, a wall of muddy water, several feet high, rolling over and over and uprooting every bush which opposed it. The highest point of the island alone escaped the devastation, and as Mr. St. John stood upon it he saw the water steadily undermining and washing away the plot on which he stood. The boats of the ferryman and salmon fishers were whirled past empty, for the flood came on so suddenly that they had not time to secure them; but, after about an hour of imminent danger, the flood slowly abated, the tops of furze bushes began to appear above the water, and presently a boat that had been secured put off to the rescue, assisted by a rope held on the shore,

The great flood of 1829 was not one of those very sudden spates, but it was more sudden, more violent, and more destructive on the Findhorn than on any other of the rivers of Morayshire. According to the landlord of the inn at Tomatin, quoted by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his interesting work on the Morayshire floods of that year, "the serious rain," as he called it, did not come on until Monday morning, Aug. 2, about eight o'clock. Then "the water fell from the heavens more tremendously than he had ever seen it fall in his life before;" and the rain continued till Tuesday evening. From mere percolation—there being no question of flooding from rivers at all, the rain-water stood 3 in. deep in the lower rooms of the inn, and the cattle were knee-deep in the byres. The Findhorn was in such flood that it rolled along masses of rock of from six to eight tons weight. At The Streens it rose 25 ft. above the ordinary level, carrying, of course, utter ruin over the pleasant haughs that nestle behind the rocky promontories at the various turns of the river. Lower down, as tributary after tributary fell in, swollen like the Findhorn itself, beyond its carrying power, the flood became altogether inordinately. Rocks at Relagos 46 ft. above the level of the river were buried in water; and at the narrow gorge of Randolph's Leap, so called because the gallant Randolph, the friend and nephew of King Robert Bruce, jumped it on an emergency, thus crossing at a bound the whole stream of the Findhorn, the water dammed back rose in perpendicular height no less than 50 ft. above the ordinary level of the river. Markin's, such as are seen in the villages on the Rhine, indicate the height to which the river rose on that memorable occasion, and looking at these and at the fine cultivated ground which now skirts the river from The Streens downwards to the sea, one cannot help shuddering at the possibility of such a flood occurring again. It may, of course, happen any year, and we may depend upon it that the result will be still more sudden and disastrous; for large tracts of hill ground are now artificially drained that were then naturally and very imperfectly drained, giving of course a more ready delivery of surface water, while arable land has increased tenfold in these forty-two years, and is no more protected from floods than it was in 1829.

We now come to that part of the Findhorn which distinguishes the river, as furnishing by far the most exquisite scenery of Morayshire, and which some people, especially Morayshire people, proclaim to be unequalled in Scotland. The scene which our Artist has sketched is a fair sample of its general character—precipitous, well wooded, abounding in splendid pools and rapids, and, what our Engraving does not show, commanding from the heights above the rocks a magnificent view of the champaign country beyond, with the blue sea of the Moray Firth, and outlying it, tier above tier, the hills of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. There are ten or twelve miles of this romantic river scenery, all different and all highly picturesque. The best of it may be said to begin at Randolph's Leap, or the Brig of Rannoch, as it is variously called. The rocks that overhang the river at this point are not more than 8 ft. apart, but the depth of water is immense and the rush terrific. A fight quite dramatic in its circumstances took place here about the year 1340, between Earl Randolph and the Cumins, whose families still hold their own on each side of the Findhorn, the former represented by the Earls of Moray and the latter by the Cummings of Altyre, descendants of the Wolf of Badenoch, who burnt the cathedral of Elgin. The Cumins were sore pressed; some of them tried the ford across the river above the Leap; but the stream was strong, and many were carried down. Randolph's men stood upon the rocks, and, with their long spears, thrust into the water the heads of those who were already gasping in death. Then the leader, in desperation, flung his standard across the narrow chasm among his enemies, and, calling out, "Let the bravest keep it!" he leaped the fearful gulf, followed by the best of his men, and cut his way through the enemy, escaping towards the fastnesses of his own country. Hence this pass is called the scene of the battle of the "lost standard." It is celebrated in history also as the pass by which Sir Andrew Murray, of Bothwell, retreated undiscovered from King Edward III.'s army, when that monarch came to relieve the Castle of Loch-in-dorb, which lies not far from the banks of Findhorn. According to the poet Wyntoun—

That had wyth thaim ane  
That kennyd hame a by-way,  
That swyn down betwixt craggys lay  
— Throw that stryrt road; that I de wys  
That gat welle fra thare innymys,  
And left nothir man na lad.

The aspect of the rocks through which the river dashes—not always in turmoil, but in constant beauty—below the fissure of Randolph's Leap is extremely varied. Some of the trees overhanging the cliffs are of great age, and their roots twist out and in among the rocks in the most fantastic manner. Their seedlings have dropped among the clefts, and spring up wherever there is a possibility of finding a footing; but it is precarious ground for plants, still more for human beings. Yet young people sometimes find a rough steep glade down which they can clamber to the water's edge, and some of them are daring enough to poise themselves upon a narrow ledge of rock and try issues with the salmon that lurk among the pools. The late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming was an enthusiastic angler, and a most successful one: he knew every inch of the Findhorn, and in a letter to Mr. St. John he has given a graphic but fearful account of a struggle he had with a salmon in what are called the esses, or rapids, below Relagos. The fish shot down the narrows:—

"All I could do was to give him what line he required until he found a resting-place behind some rock; this he did, after rattling off fifty yards of line. Waiting some minutes till he seemed quiet, I threw off some ten yards more line; and, turning the top of the rod up stream, I darted it down to my man on the gravel below, having cautioned him not to alarm the fish by letting the line get taut. To scramble up the rocks and down again to the gravel bed, to resume possession of my rod, was two or three minutes' work; and just as I seized hold of it, the fish, having ventured from his shelter, was, in spite of his efforts, hurried down at racing pace, taking more line than I liked, while I followed, crawling and leaping along some impossible-looking country, such as I would not have faced in cold blood.

"By this time he had nearly reached the ess, or fall, and all seemed lost. I do not think he really intended going over; for, when he felt himself within the influence of the strong, smooth water, he tried his best to return, but in vain; over he went like a shot, and long ere I could get round some high rocks and down to the lower part of the fall. I had 80 or 90 yards of line out, and to follow him further on this side of the water was not possible, owing to the steep rock rising beside the stream. To add to the embarrassment of my position, I found, on raising the point of my rod, that, in going over the fall, the fish had passed beneath some arch deep under water, thus making my case appear very hopeless. But, determined not to give it up yet, I sent my man up to the house of Relagos, where he found an old three-pronged dung-fork and a garden-line, with which he managed to construct a "rapnel, and at the second

throw in I got hold of the line below the sunken arch, then, fastening it to my right hand, I made my man throw the whole line off the reel and through the rings; and, having drawn the remainder of the line through the sunken arch, and clear of the impediment, I formed a coil, and with my left hand pitched the end of it up to him, when he passed it through the rings again from the top of the rod, fixed it to the axle of the reel, and handed me down the rod to where I stood. From the long line out and the heavy water, I could not tell whether the fish was on or not; but the line looked greatly chafed all along. I now tried the only plan to end the business. Leaving my man holding the rod, I went to a bridge some distance up the river, and, having crossed to the other side and come down opposite him, he pitched the rod over to me; I felt that, if he was still on, I was sure of him, and, reeling steadily up the eighty yards which were out, I followed down to the big round pool below, where, to my surprise, I became aware that he was still on. He made but a feeble resistance, and, after a fight of two hours and forty minutes, we got the clip into as gallant a fish as ever left the sea—weight, 19½ lb.—and new run. The last hour and a half was in a roaring white flood. The fly was, as you may imagine, well chewed up."

Thanks to the family of Altyre, the most attractive side of the river is not only open to the public, but miles of exquisite pathways have been made for their convenience, opening up all the finest views; and so much appreciated in the district is the beauty of the scenery, that every postboy at Forres, from which this part of the river is only a few miles distant, knows precisely how to direct the traveller. One of the glories of the Findhorn has, unfortunately, become a thing of the past. It once rejoiced in a herony of unequalled extent. When Mr. Stoddart visited the river in 1836 the herony was in its glory; but in 1850 the birds had already begun to abandon the trees, the inaccessible branches of which they had literally encased with their enormous nests. The first intrusion upon their perfect solitude was that of rooks and jackdaws, which established a settlement in the neighbourhood and destroyed their eggs. Ten years after this the breeding herons had sensibly diminished in numbers, and to preserve them the Earl of Moray and Sir Alexander Cumming swore a feud against the rooks and jackdaws. Unfortunately, they selected for the foray the time when these pests commenced building, forgetting that the herons began to meditate matrimony at the same time of the year. The noise and shooting excited alarm among the solitudes of the river: the herons, as our driver expressed it, "took the huff;" they left the place and have never returned. But it was consolatory, the last time we were there, to see, in the course of the afternoon, three of the race hovering about the seat of their ancestors.

After the Findhorn quits the rocky channel where it furnishes so much pleasure to the lovers of the picturesque, it flows through alluvial gravel only a shade more attractive than above The Streens. True to its first character, it quits the country, as it entered it, with no certain channel; with sometimes one, sometimes two, and sometimes half a dozen outlets; but they all centre in the sandy bay of Findhorn, within a mile or two of the classic town of Forres.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 9:—

In London 2055 births and 1422 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 63, and the deaths 3, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1422 deaths in London last week included 81 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever (of which 8 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 11 as simple continued fever), and 293 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 484 deaths were referred last week, against 660 and 541 in the two preceding weeks.

During the week 4722 births and 3770 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen of the largest English cities and towns, ranged in topographical order, were as follow:—London, 23 per 1000; Portsmouth, 20; Norwich, 25; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 24; Birmingham, 31; Leicester, 38; Nottingham, 28; Liverpool, 34; Manchester, 41; Salford, 44; Bradford, 33; Leeds, 36; Sheffield, 31; Hull, 31; Sunderland, 44; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 45. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 21 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 26 per 1000, and in Dublin 23.

In Paris 943 deaths were returned in the week ending last Friday, and the annual death rate was equal to 27 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 110 deaths occurred in the week ending the 2nd inst., and the annual death rate was 31 per 1000. In Rome 134 deaths were registered in the week ending the 27th ult., and the annual death rate was 31 per 1000. In Berlin, during the week ending the 7th inst., 747 deaths were recorded, of which 207 were referred to infantile diarrhoea, 102 to smallpox, and 3 to Asiatic cholera. Dr. Zuelzer reports that the population of this city is rapidly increasing, and estimates it now at about 900,000 persons. Calculated upon this number, the 747 deaths last week were equal to an annual rate of 43 per 1000.

Asiatic cholera continues fatally prevalent in Königsberg; 26 and 20 deaths resulted therefrom on the 6th and 7th inst. respectively.

In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 15th ult. were 287, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000. In Madras the 256 deaths in the week ending July 21 showed an annual death rate equal to 31 per 1000 of the population.

An accident happened to an excursion-train passing through the Preston station on Monday morning. A switch having slipped through the hands of a pointsman, part of the train was turned upon a wrong line of rails. Two carriages were upset, but, fortunately, no one was seriously injured.

It is proposed to form a class at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on the 21st inst., for the instruction of officers of engineer volunteers. Any such officers wishing to join it should at once notify their wish to the War Office through their commanding officers, furnishing at the same time the certificate prescribed in War-Office Form 578.—The Royal Engineer camp at Wouldham, on the banks of the Medway, which was formed at the beginning of the summer months for the instruction of officers and men in pontooning, is now ordered to be broken up. During the season about fifty officers and several hundred men of the Engineers stationed at the School of Military Engineering have gone through a complete course of instruction in pontooning.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

Sybil Mary, Duchess of St. Albans, wife of William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, present Duke of St. Albans, died, on the 7th instant, at 2, Cromwell Houses, South Kensington. Her Grace was born Nov. 28, 1818, the eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, so long and honourably connected with the Court of her Majesty, and was granddaughter of Charles, Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister. The untimely death of the Duchess, whose grace, beauty, and accomplishment adorned the elevated sphere in which she moved, has cast a deep gloom on society. Her marriage occurred only four years ago (June 20, 1867). Its issue consists of one son, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Burford, born March 26, 1870, to whom her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales stood sponsors, and two daughters, Lady Louise de Vere Beauclerk, born April 12, 1869, and the child whose birth (Aug. 21 last) led to the death of the Duchess.

## LORD CHURSTON.

The Right Hon. Sir John Yarde-Buller, first Baron Churston, of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, in the county of Devon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Baronet of Great Britain, J.P. and D.L., and for many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Devon Militia, and a Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, died at Lupton, near Brixham, on the 4th inst. His Lordship was born, April 12, 1792, the son of Sir Francis Buller, second Baronet, by Elizabeth Lydia, his wife, only daughter and heir of John Holiday, Esq., of Dilborne Hall, Staffordshire, and was grandson of Sir Francis Buller, the famous Judge, the friend and contemporary of Lord Mansfield, and the author of the celebrated work on trials *à nisi prius*. The Judge was the third son of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, M.P. for Coruwall, by Lady Jane Bathurst, his second wife, daughter of Allen, first Earl Bathurst, and was descended from an ancient and eminent family, whose present chief is James Howard Buller, Esq., of Downes, in the county of Devon. Lord Churston graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1819. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1833, and was elected M.P. for South Devon in the following year. In Parliament he took occasionally an active part, was the mover of a want of confidence in the Melbourne Administration, and opposed strenuously the free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel. On his retirement from the House of Commons he was created, at the recommendation of Lord Derby, a Peer as Baron Churston, Aug. 2, 1858. He married, first, Jan. 24, 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson-Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and by her (who died Feb. 20, 1857), had one daughter, Bertha, the wife of Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P.; and one son, the Hon. John Yarde-Buller, who died in 1867, leaving, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., several children, of whom the eldest, John, Scots Fusilier Guards, born Oct. 26, 1846, succeeds his grandfather as second Baron Churston. The late Lord married, secondly, April 16, 1861, Caroline, second daughter of the late Sir Robert William Newman, Bart., and was left a second time a widower, Nov. 27, 1866.

## SIR JAMES PENNETHORNE.

Sir James Pennethorne, Knt., died, at his residence, Worcester Park House, Surrey, on the 1st inst. He was born in 1801, the eldest son of Thomas Pennethorne, of Worcester, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Salt, Esq., of Wolverhampton. He was formerly architect to the Board of Works and to the Woods and Forests. Sir James married, in 1834, Frances, daughter of Deane John Parker, Esq., of Canterbury.

## GENERAL TAYLOR.

General Thomas M. Taylor, Colonel of the late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, died at the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, on the 2nd inst., in the eightieth year of his age. He went to India in 1808, and was attached to the 8th Light Cavalry, and stationed for some time in Java; but was afterwards posted to the 5th, in which he served during the Mahratta war, assisting at the taking of Nagpore and storming of Chanda, in 1818; also in the Pindaree war. He was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and subsequently filled, severally, the staff appointments of Fort Major at Calcutta, military secretary to Government, and stipendiary member of the Military Board. His last service was commanding the brigade at Peshawar, which he was obliged to relinquish, in 1856, on account of bad health. General Taylor was the eldest son of the late James Taylor, of Cranbrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, and grandson of Thomas Taylor (Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1751), by Anne, his wife, only daughter of Michael Beresford, of Coleraine, brother of Sir Randle Beresford, ancestor of the first Earl of Tyrone and Marquis of Waterford. Michael Beresford married Jane Cochrane, of Dundonald, in Scotland, whose father was obliged to fly from the persecutions there in the reign of James II. She died at the Deanery of Clogher (where her grandson, James Taylor, then resided), in the year 1798, at the great age of 104, and was therefore born when William III. was on the throne of England. It is a remarkable circumstance that one so recently living as General Taylor should have known a relative born at such a remote period.

## MR. BYTHESEA, OF FRESHFORD-HILL.

Samuel William Bythesea, Esq., of The Hill, Freshford, Somersetshire, J.P. for Wilts and Somersetshire, and D.L. for the latter county, died on the 25th ult. This worthy and lamented gentleman was born July 14, 1801, the second son of Henry Bythesea, Esq., J.P., by Anne, his third wife, daughter of John Budd, Esq., of Greenham, Berks, and was grandson of John Bythesea, Esq., of Week House, Wilts, the representative of a very ancient family, the origin of whose peculiar surname has given rise to various conjectures, but has never been definitely ascertained. Certain it is that the Bytheses have maintained for more than 300 years a high county position, and have formed many honourable alliances. Mr. Samuel Bythesea married his cousin, Mary Aenes Bythesea, younger daughter of the late Charles Broune, Esq., of Malling House, Kent, by whom he leaves no surviving issue.

The annual Cutlers' feast was held, on Thursday week, in the Cutlers' Hall, at Sheffield, under the presidency of Mr. T. Turner, the Master Cutler. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, was present, and replied for the Government.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CHESS WORLD MAGAZINE.**—A correspondent wanting to complete his set of this magazine No. 1 of the second volume, will exchange for this single number the twelve numbers forming vol. IV. The number in question must, however, be perfectly clean.

**LEX.**—The founder of the Berlin *Schachzeitung* was Dr. Bledow, an admirable German player. To the unspeakable regret of all who knew him, Dr. Bledow died, shortly after the establishment of the magazine, in his fifty-first year only.

**RIO.**—It is polite of you to say so. At all events, the work in question will place a good many chess matters and chess-players in a different and truer light than the public has been accustomed to regard them by.

**MAXWELL.**—The first is very neat, though not up to publication mark. The other has many blemishes, the most condemnatory being the impossibility of the position and the impracticability of the mate.

**J. LIBERALL.**—Touching your latest production, "No. 23" what is to hinder White mating by 1. B takes Kt? If Black reply with 1. P to Q 5th, the rejoinder is 2. Q takes B, &c. If he reply with 1. B to Q 6th, then follow 2. B takes B, &c.

**H. TIVENDELL.**—They shall have immediate attention.

**I. K., Wolverhampton; W. CURTIS.**—Your attempted solution of Mr. Healey's Problem No. 1435 is a failure.

**EMIL.**—If your signature does not appear in the lists, it has not reached us.

**IMPROPTUO.**—Neither of the solutions you have sent us is correct.

**R. CHIFFERFIELD.**—The lines are not very complimentary to Chess, and the arrangement of the syllables fails to form a "Magic" square. We are not the less obliged to you for kindness in sending them.

**D. G. BRADLEY.**—You must be good enough to wait a few days. The examiners have at present about three score Knight's Tours, besides twice that number of ordinary Chess Problems, to report upon.

**MINOR.**—Both are defective: the first because it admits of more than one solution; the other because it is insoluble within the stipulated number of moves.

**RIP VAN WINKLE.**—We have searched, but hitherto unsuccessfully, for the date of the match you mention. If we find it you shall be informed.

**A. GOGORZA.**—The last is very ingenious, and has been marked for insertion. It may save you annoyance in future to say that in two or three of your former contributions, some of the chess-figures have become detached, and the problems are, therefore, unintelligible. The only safe course is to give the initials of the chessmen, which can be done in French or English, as you please.

**THE CORRESPONDENT'S SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1436** has been received from Leytonstone—Fred—M. P.—Box and Cox—Emile Fran—Josephus—Drayton—R. B.—Q. R. D.—Peggy—Dow—W. G. (Cantab)—Emma Faham—Lyons—Keith and Kate—Layham—Roz—Joseph Sowden—R. D. T.—Deroven—T. W., Canterbury—E. H. Whomes—G. T. B.—Ramrod—H. V.—Sigma—Prestis—Tom Brown—C. B. G.—Simon—Lindley—Magnus—Charley, H. D.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1437.

**WHITE.** 1. B to Q 4th **BLACK.** B takes Kt or\*  
2. B to K B 7th (ch) B to K Kt 3rd

**WHITE.** 3. R to K R 4th (ch) B takes R  
4. P to Kt 4th. Mate.

\*1. B to Q Kt 8th (ch) or†  
2. K takes B R to Q 7th (best)  
3. R takes R or B to K Kt 4th  
4. B to K B 7th. Mate.

†1. The other variations are sufficiently obvious.  
2. R takes P (ch) B takes R or interposes.  
3. B to K B 7th (ch) B interposes.  
4. B takes B, ch and mate.

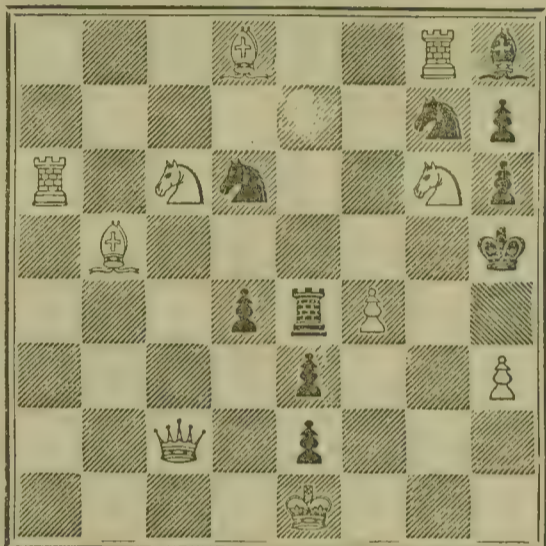
## PROBLEM No. 1438.

## In Memoriam

F. G. RAINGER.

By J. O. Howard Taylor.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

## THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

By an old Problem Composer.

Respectfully dedicated to Mr. Staunton.

## No. V.

S	T	A	U	N	T	O	N
R	A	I	O	N	O	A	R
H	O	O	G	Q	D	E	M
R	E	E	T	P	T	E	X
N	E	P	C	L	S	O	C
V	E	K	O	H	O	I	N
T	I	O	S	E	F	T	R
S	E	H	G	M	F	R	S

The letters taken continuously in the order of the Knight's route over the board form a descriptive sentence which is "Dagman's [or Piper's] News" to a Chess-player.

## CHESS IN GLASGOW.

The following Game was played between Messrs. ROSENTHAL and HUNTER during the former's recent visit to Scotland.—(French Opening.)

**WHITE (Mr. R.)** 1. P to K 4th **BLACK (Mr. H.)** P to K 3rd  
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th  
3. P to K 5th P to Q B 4th  
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
5. P to Q B 3rd Q to Q Kt 3rd  
6. B to Q 3rd

The opening is played in very irregular fashion by Rosenthal, but he manages to bring his forces into orderly array as the battle proceeds.

6. B to Q B 2nd P to K B 4th  
7. B to Q 4th Kt to K R 3rd  
8. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd  
9. P to Q R 3rd B to K 2nd  
10. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q B 5th  
11. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd  
12. P to K R 3rd Castles, K side  
13. B to K 3rd Q to Q sq  
14. P to K Kt 4th B to K R 5th (ch)

He would have compromised his game irretrievably by taking the Pawn. For instance—  
13. P takes P P takes P  
14. P takes P K Kt takes P

## Very cleverly played.

15. K to B 5th P takes P  
16. P takes P P to K Kt 4th  
17. Q to K 2nd Kt takes B (ch)  
18. Kt takes B P takes Kt  
19. Q takes Kt Kt to K 2nd  
20. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th  
21. Kt to K B 3rd R takes B  
22. B takes Kt R to K B 2nd  
23. Kt takes P R to K 2nd  
24. R to Q R 2nd Q to K 2nd  
25. R to K Kt 2nd (ch) R to K Kt 2nd  
26. R takes R (ch) K takes R  
27. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 2nd  
28. Kt to K B 5th  
29. Kt to Q 6th (ch) Resigns.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Comte du Taillis (Jean Baptiste Ange Amédée Melin Ramond), late of the city of Paris and of Castle la Grange, who died on Oct. 4 last, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £5000 personality in England, by Louis Marie Napoléon Hélène Baron Gourmand, his son-in-law, and Honorine Theodo Bandelot Comtesse du Taillis, the relict, the joint acting executors. The will is in the French language, and was made in 1866, with two codicils, 1868, 1870. To his wife, the Comtesse du Taillis, there is a jointure, and to her he leaves for her life the Castle la Grange, with the use of the furniture. To his grandson, Etienne Gourmand, he leaves 400,000f., and he is to make application for the title of Comte within six months; and on the decease of his mother he leaves him the park and dependencies, with the Castle la Charité. There are numerous specific legacies to friends and societies, and legacies to his in and out door domestics, and various sums for masses. The testator, speaks in his will of his son-in-law. It is thus translated:—"He is not more a materialist than myself, and "He" (*sic*) will send blessings upon him from on high." The Comte makes his daughter, the Baroness Gourmand, his heiress, after all bequests and legal claims are satisfied.

The will of his Excellency Francisco Solano Lopez, Marshal President of Paraguay, South America, who died at Cerro Cora, in Paris, on March 1, last year, was administered to in London on the 6th inst., by George Whiffin, Esq., of Old Jewry, London, public accountant, pending a suit in the Probate Court, the testator having made a will, dated Dec. 23, 1868, but without appointing any executor; and this special grant of administration is made to him to administer the effects, saving the distributing the residue, being the matter at issue. The personality in England was sworn under £ 8,000.

The will of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., late of Appleby Castle, Westmorland; Skipton Castle, Yorkshire; and Hothfield Place, near Ashford, Kent, was proved in the London Court on the 4th inst., by Dame Adelaide Amelia Tufton, the relict, and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, the joint acting executors and trustees, who are also appointed guardians to his children that may be under age. The personality in this country was sworn under £60,000. The will is dated Aug. 9, 1858, and Sir Richard died June 20, 1871, at his residence in Paris, at the age of fifty-eight. The testator having the right of disposal of a sum of £25,000, under the will of the late Earl of Thanet, for his (the testator's) younger children, has exercised such power by apportioning such sum amongst them; and he leaves the pictures, plate, and furniture to his eldest son, now Sir Henry Jacques Tufton, Bart., and to the person succeeding to the estates devised by the will of Henry, late Earl of Thanet. The residue of his property, of every description and wheresoever situate, he leaves to Lady Tufton, his relict, for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of Joseph Jackson, late of Northumberland Park, Tottenham, was proved in the London Court, on Aug. 15, under £20,000 personality, by the executors, Thomas Biscoe, of Northumberland Park; Walter Brown, Stoke Newington-road; and Thomas Angell, solicitor, Guildhall-yard. The will is dated March 27 last, and a codicil April 11 following; and the testator died July 8 last, in his sixty-second year. The testator formerly carried on the business of cabinet ware-houseman, in Shoreditch. He has left to his executors, Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Brown, £500 each; and to Mr. Angell £300, free. There are legacies to servants. He has bequeathed the sum of £10,000 to establish in Shoreditch a soup kitchen and a cottage hospital, to make up four beds, with a paid housekeeper and surgeon. He bequeaths to the Blind School, Shoreditch, £500; to the Shoreditch Almshouses £100; the Home for Little Boys, Reigate, £100; the London Missionary Society, £5000; to the Independent Chapel, Little Ashby, Westmorland, £1000, and £1500 for a stipend for the minister. He has devised his estates in Essex to his brother, John Jackson; and those at Edmonton and Tottenham to his nephew, Joseph Atkins.

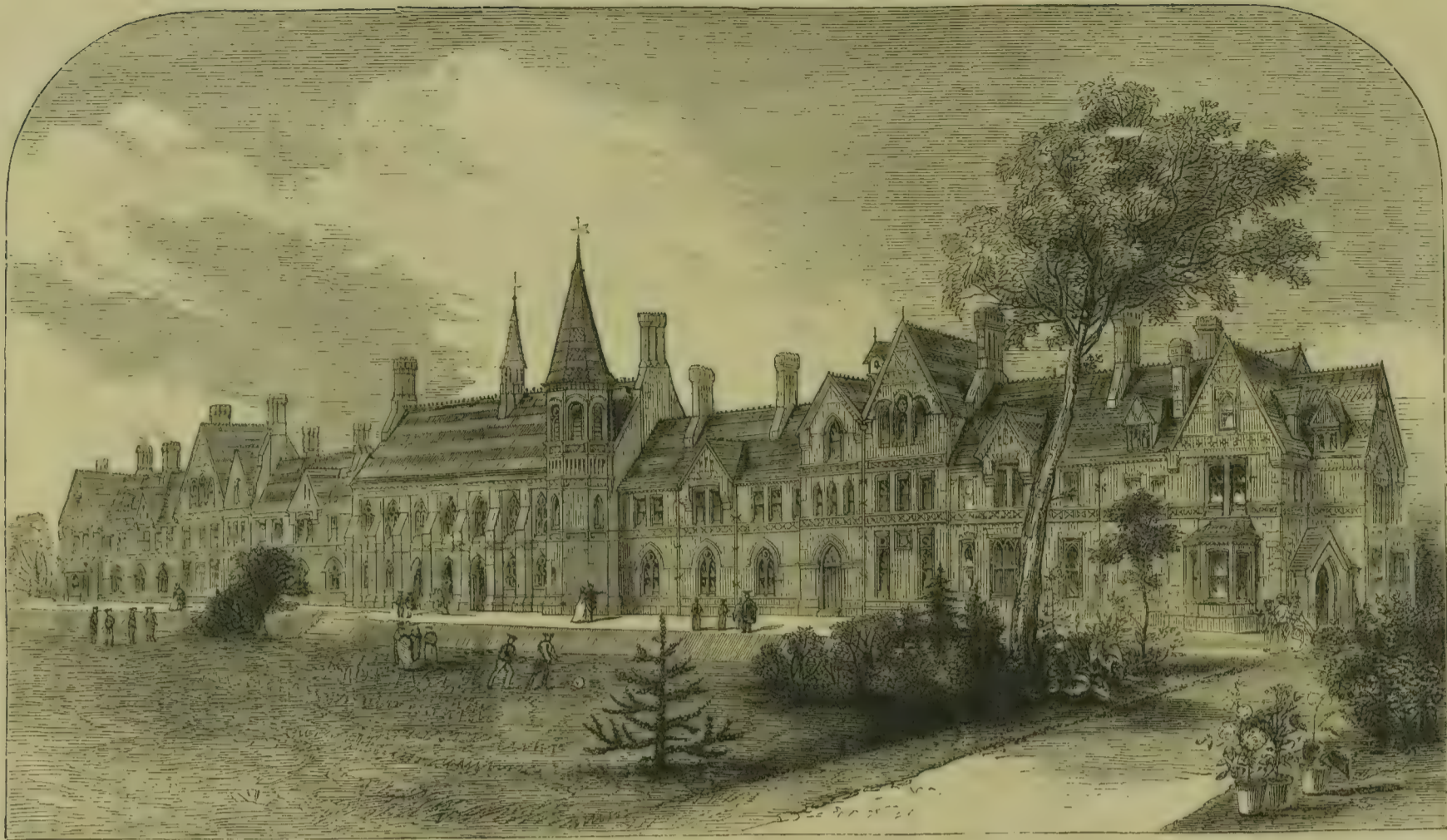
The will of Colonel Edward William Carlile Wright, C.B., late Deputy Acting Inspector-General of Reserved Forces, was sworn under £6000 personality; and that of Commander John Stewart Dixon, R.N. (retired), was sworn under a nominal sum.

## THE NEW READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The new building at Reading, of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone, in company with the Princess, on July 1 of last year, was opened by the Lord Chancellor on Monday. It has been constructed by the trustees under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1867 for the purpose of establishing at Reading a thoroughly efficient and useful school, in succession to but with a more enlarged scope than, the ancient grammar school of that town. The object sought was the providing the means of a thorough middle-class education, to be supplemented by a lower school for the education and benefit of the poorer classes, and through which their children might have an opportunity of rising gradually to the principal school, and the more deserving and gifted of them be thus enabled to secure all the advantages of the higher establishment. The schools are, by the Act, placed under the management of thirteen trustees, consisting of the Mayor of Reading for the time being, the six aldermen of the borough, the Vicars for the time being of the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Giles, and St. Lawrence, Reading; and the three councillors of the borough, to be from time to time elected from the council.

The new school is situated near the London road, north-east of the town, and occupies, with the cricket-field and playgrounds, between ten and eleven acres. The style chosen has been the domestic Gothic, the material being a dull red brick relieved with terra-cotta. In the centre are the cloisters, from which a turret staircase leads to a large hall, 81 ft. by 26 ft., the scene of not the least interesting part of Monday's ceremony. This handsome hall, with its open timber roof and stained-glass windows deeply recessed, forms the leading architectural feature of the school buildings. On each side of the central block are two masters' houses, only one of which is yet completed, each with five class-rooms, dining-rooms, and thirty dormitories, above which is a sick-ward. With the site, which cost £4000, the school will cost somewhat more than £25,000, the whole of which is not yet subscribed. The contractors were Messrs. Parnell and Son, of Rugby; and the architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, has succeeded in designing a building which seems to answer its purpose and to be an ornament to the town.

The Lord Chancellor was accompanied, on Monday, by Lady Hatherley; and among those present were the Bishop of Oxford; Sir John Shaw-Lefevre; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.; Admiral Layton, Mr. Blagrave; Dr. Benson, Head Master of Wellington College; Dr. Adams, Q.C., Vice President of St. John's College, Oxford; the Mayor of Reading (Mr. P. Spokes), the Recorder (Mr. J. O. Griffiths), the members of the Corporation, the Vicars of St. Mary's, St. Giles's, and St. Lawrence's, and a large party of ladies. The Lord Chancellor arrived at noon, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation in their robes, the trustees of the school; the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Stokoe, late Head Master of Richmond School.



THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT READING.

Yorkshire, and the assistant masters. His Lordship, having been conducted through the building, returned with the school authorities to the cloisters, where seats had been arranged for the visitors. Here the Mayor, in whose two years of office the school has been begun and made ready for school work, gave a brief history of the foundation, which is nearly four centuries old; the additions made to its originally small endowment by successive benefactors from Henry VII. onwards, including Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas White, and Blagrave; the reputation achieved by the school under Dr. Valpy, and the famous scholars whom he sent forth, as Baron Bollen and Mr. Justice Talfourd; and its subsequent decay, until, when official inquiry was made, it turned out that the school could boast of

only two pupils, of whom one had run away and the other could not be produced. In Dr. Stokoe they had now a Head Master enjoying the full confidence of the trustees, and it was their hope that he might raise the school to a very high position.

The Lord Chancellor delivered an interesting address upon the merits and advantages of a good public-school education, comparing some features of Eton, Rugby, and Winchester, and entering rather into matters of detail with regard to the studies pursued and the hours of school work. He then formally declared the building opened, when the Mayor, on behalf of the school trustees, handed the keys to the Head Master, with a speech, to which Dr. Stokoe replied. The Bishop

of Oxford pronounced a prayer and a benediction. The Mayor of Reading afterwards entertained some of the company, numbering about 200, in the large hall of the school. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, a Dissenting minister, made excellent speeches. The healths of the Lord Chancellor, the Mayor, and the Head Master were successively drunk; and Dr. Stokoe asked for help to found school exhibitions, a school library, a school museum, and a school chapel. The first of these requests was soon granted, for before the proceedings closed four exhibitions of £20 a year each for three or four years were promised by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the Recorder of Reading, Mr. Easton, and another gentleman. The school will start with every prospect of success.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: ENCAMPMENT OF THE 3RD DIVISION AT FRENESHAM COMMON, FROM THE "DEVIL'S JUMPS."

SEE PAGE 262.



EXAMINING PASSPORTS, DIEPPE.  
SEE PAGE 264.

## THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The grand series of military operations arranged to take place for training, practice, and exercise within a prescribed district around the permanent camp of Aldershot has been preceded by sundry movements of troops—regulars, militia, and volunteers—during the last fortnight. The whole force, exclusive of the Army Service Corps, musters 36,000, under the general command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal. It is formed into three divisions and a reserve; the first division, of 10,741 men, under Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant; the second division, 11,977, under Major-General Carey; the third division, 11,749, under Major-General Sir Charles Staveley. Of the regular troops—cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry—there are 23,000; of the militia, 8454; yeomanry cavalry, 551; and volunteers, 3847.

The limits of the tract of country assigned for this campaign were defined by an Act of Parliament last Session—the Military Manœuvres Act—which is to be in force during the month of September. It provides compensation, at the cost of Government, for any damage that may be done to private property. The camp of Aldershot is the centre of this campaigning district, which extends southward from Aldershot fifteen miles, taking in Woolmer Forest to the Portsmouth Railway. It extends northward about thirteen miles from Aldershot, including the Hartford Bridge Flats, Wokingham, the Chobham Ranges, Bagshot-heath, Ascot, Virginia Water, and the open country about Sandhurst. It reaches eastward from Aldershot, some eight or nine miles, to Guildford and Godalming, in Surrey; westward of Aldershot, it stretches more than ten miles, to Odiham and Alton. The south-western side of the area takes in a portion of Hampshire and the borders of the western division of the county of Surrey, and comprises some of the wildest districts in the south of England. That portion known as Woolmer Forest is an extensive tract of Crown land, abounding in dense pine-woods, with here and there small patches of open land. This part is well known to the troops at Aldershot, as it has usually been selected by the divisional commanders at the camp for the purposes of flying columns. The road to it is past the Queen's Pavilion at Aldershot to Farnham, and thence through Alice Holt Forest, past the spot where a few years since stood the famous Buckhorn Oak. It has generally been the custom, when engaging the troops in active work, to take them a distance of some four or five miles westward, in the direction of Selborne (associated with the memory of Gilbert White, the naturalist) before getting to ground suitable for combined movements. Beyond a small common here and there, it is questionable whether facilities for carrying out really extensive military manœuvres can be found here without taking up cultivated ground; but as this very district would be one of the first to be occupied by an invading army marching from Portsmouth to London, it is important that the troops should be acquainted with the physical conformation of the ground which they may be required to defend. The northern area of the intended operations, comprising Easthampstead, Hartford Bridge Flats, Sandhurst, and Chobham, being pretty well known to the public, we need say no more of it than that it possesses all the features which military commanders esteem. The water supply of the last-named place has been carefully examined by Sir Hope Grant, and is found adequate for at least 15,000 men.

On Friday week, the second division, under General Carey, and the third division, under Sir Charles Staveley, marched out of the Aldershot Camp to form their separate encampments, the second division going to the Hartford Bridge Flats, seven miles north-west of Aldershot; and the third division going that day to Frensham-common, which lies about the same distance from Aldershot to the south; but this division (the third) went on, next day, to Woolmer Forest. The first division, under Sir Hope Grant, moved only from Aldershot to Chobham Ridges on Tuesday last, but proceeded on Wednesday to Chobham, which is four or five miles nearer London, and is distant about thirteen miles from Aldershot, north-east by east. The three detached forces, now stationed at three angles of a triangle, are thus more than twenty miles apart from each other. Their respective positions are—Hartford Bridge Flats, to the north; Woolmer Forest, to the south; and Chobham, to the north-east. It is easy to perceive that the first division, at Chobham, will be supposed, in the imaginary hostilities of the campaign, to defend the road to London against the enemy, represented by the third division at Woolmer, coming up from the seacoast, regardless of our garrison and forts at Portsmouth. The force at Hartford Bridge Flats will be understood to co-operate with the enemy against the defending force of Sir Hope Grant.

The march, on Friday week, by the second and third divisions was very well executed. At five o'clock in the morning the troops at Aldershot began striking and packing their tents, and within an hour both divisions were drawn up on their separate parade-grounds ready for a start. The music of the bands struck up, and the horse, foot, and artillery of the second division formed on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, and that of the third division on Rushmoor Bottom, South Camp, on the further side of the Farnham-road. The second division marched at seven o'clock for Hartford Bridge Flats, in three columns, as follows:—The right column, comprising General Maxwell's first brigade of infantry and one battery of field artillery, marched by Farnborough and Hawley; the centre column, composed of Colonel Smith's brigade of infantry and one field battery, by Cove and Minley; and the left column, the Prince of Wales's brigade of cavalry, commanded, in the absence of his Royal Highness, by Colonel Baker, and a battery of horse artillery, by the Fleet Pond and Eversley road. The whole division concentrated on Hartford Bridge Flats, after a march of seven miles, by eleven o'clock, and encamped there, as in the face of the enemy, on ground chosen by the Assistant Quartermaster-General. The third division marched, also with its entire equipment, from the appointed parade-ground opposite the South Camp, to Frensham-common, and there pitched its tents in the same manner as the second division. It started at seven o'clock, and marched in two columns. The right column, comprising the cavalry brigade of the division, under Sir Thomas M'Mahon, and the first infantry brigade, under Major-General Brownrigg, proceeded by Farnham, Red-hill, and Lock's-hill; the left column, Colonel Stevenson's second brigade of infantry, by Bagshot, Crooksbury-hill, and Tilford Bridge. Both divisions accomplished their day's work in perfect order.

This was not the first experience of marching and encamping in connection with the present series of manœuvres. On Monday week a force of 13,000 men, of whom 7000 or 8000 were militia, commanded by Sir Hope Grant, with Major-Generals Carey, Maxwell, and Lysons in command of its three columns, marched out from Aldershot to Sandhurst Hills, with all its camp equipage, pitched a camp near the Staff College, performed the manœuvres of a sham fight, cooked its dinner, and ate the same, returning to Aldershot late in the evening, through a drenching rain. The distance marched, in going and returning, was from fourteen to eighteen miles, according to the positions occupied by different regiments. The

force comprised all the militia who were encamped in Boorley Bottom; it was formed of batteries of horse and field artillery, cavalry, Guards, and infantry regiments of the Line, with the Army Service Corps. Prince Arthur was there on duty, and acted as orderly officer for the day. Besides his Royal Highness, two Under-Secretaries of State were with the column. Lord Northbrook, in a yeomanry uniform, rode with one of the cavalry regiments at the outposts, and Lord Enfield commanded his own regiment. When the manœuvres began the militia were formed into the second line; but before the day was over Sir Hope Grant gave them a chance of using their five rounds of blank cartridge, and they fired away with much zest. All accounts confirm the report of their good behaviour on the march out and home. The militia carried the same weight on their backs as the Line, but the six regiments encamped on Boorley Bottom had to march some four miles further than any of the regulars. We have an account of the day's work done, for instance, by the 2nd Middlesex Rifles, a regiment which has always been accounted one of the crack corps of the militia:—

"At three o'clock the men turned out and had a good breakfast at the expense of their officers—this because a militia regiment has no Government canteen, from which, in the case of an early march out, a Linesman can get his bread and coffee. They then struck their tents; at half-past four they paraded, marched at five, brigaded at the North Camp at six, and arrived at Sandhurst with the centre column between eight and nine, having marched ten miles in all. They went through the appointed manœuvres; on their return to Boorley their officers cheered them up with a pint of beer per man; they repitched their wet tents in good heart, and ended a long day at about half-past ten. This regiment, so far from grumbling, seems to take a pride in having done all that was required of it.

"The men are all Londoners, many of them mechanics and small shopkeepers, and none without a good character. Only five of them were in the ambulance during the whole day, and these only from tight boots. Early next morning all appeared upon parade, and they declared themselves ready and able to do the same work over again any day of the week. This is as it should be, and all the militia did nearly as well, so far as the actual marching and work are concerned. But in some regiments there is an impression among the officers that the Government are making the militia work too hard, and that, if the autumn manœuvres are persisted in, next year will show a long list of deserters in the corps likely to be called upon."

The whole of the field artillery assembled at Aldershot, previous to being attached to the three separate divisions of the army, were paraded in the Long Valley, on Tuesday week, and were inspected by Colonel Middleton, Deputy Adjutant-General. With him was Brigadier-General Adye, Director-General of Artillery and Stores. Prince Arthur was there as a spectator. The force consisted of fifteen batteries, with a total of ninety guns, and they appeared in splendid condition. The Prussian Military Attaché, Major Roerdanz, was present at the inspection.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, visited the encampment of the second division at Hartford Bridge on the first day of its formation (Friday week); and next day he visited that of the third division, in Woolmer Forest. Some particulars of the situation of each encampment may here be stated. The Hartford Bridge camp faces north, the infantry lying all along Eversley-common and out towards the flat; the cavalry on Hazeley-heath; the head-quarter and cavalry brigade staff, the Artillery and Engineers, in Bramhill Park. The Prince of Wales has moved his own and favourite regiment, the 10th Hussars, from the common to the park, to be near the head-quarters of the cavalry brigade. His Royal Highness has a large mess-tent, but lives, when with his regiment, in one, which is a sort of cross between a bell-tent and a marquee, and is very little larger than the former. He arrived in camp on Saturday night, and attended the head-quarters church parade next morning. It was held near the Staff tents and the ornamental water of Bramhill Park. The congregation included, besides the divisional and brigade Staff, horse and field artillery, Royal Engineers and their train, a troop of Lancers, and a company of the 11th Foot. Other services were held throughout the camp, various religious communions having different hours of worship. The mansion of Bramhill was built in the reign of James I., and was designed for the residence of his eldest son, Prince Henry, whose untimely death prevented its completion. The "Ich dien" crest of the Prince of Wales is sculptured over the porch of the house, which is a characteristic old building, the centre of brick with stone dressings. The quaint gardens, the broad terraces with balustrades, the venerable oaks and yews, give a picturesque and romantic air to Bramhill. Its earliest inhabitant was Lord Zouch, and here it was that Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, while on a visit to Lord Zouch, in 1621, had the misfortune to kill a gamekeeper, by accident, when shooting at deer with a crossbow. The Archbishop was "much humbled," and felt obliged to retire from his episcopal functions during a long term of penitential solitude, which he passed at Guildford, his native place, and at Ford, in Kent. Bramhill is three or four miles from the village of Winchfield, and the same distance from the Mortimer station of the railway between Reading and Basingstoke. Eversley, the village of which the Rev. Canon Kingsley is parish clergyman, is close at hand.

The neighbourhood of Frensham-common, where the third division, under Sir Charles Staveley, encamped on their first day out, has several points of interest. It lies an hour's walk south of Farnham, passing Moor Park and the ruins of Waverley Abbey. Moor Park is well known as having been the residence of Sir William Temple, the scholar and diplomatist in the reign of William III., in whose household Dean Swift was brought up as a dependant, with the employment of private secretary. Waverley Abbey, the name of which Sir Walter Scott borrowed for the title of his first prose romance, and which became the collective name of the series, was a famous ancient foundation of Cistercian monks, established in the reign of Henry II. From this place southward extend the heaths of Farnham-down, Crooksbury, and Frensham, to the base of Hind Head Hill, and eastward to Thursley and Witley, in Surrey. Frensham-common is remarkable for two or three large ponds of water, one three miles in circuit, which are well stocked with carp and perch, no doubt by the care of the fish-eating Waverley monks. The hill of Hind Head—rising to a height of 923 ft., which is less by 70 ft. than Leith Hill, near Dorking—is yet a conspicuous feature in all views of this part of the country. There is a deep hollow in the side of the hill, called the Devil's Punchbowl, round which the old Portsmouth road passes, and many wild stories are told of this place. Haslemere, and Mr. Tennyson's mansion at Black Down, are on the eastern or Surrey side of Hind Head. On the Frensham side of Hind Head are three very curious mounds of sand, vulgarly named "The Devil's Jumps," one of which appears in the foreground of our Engraving, with a distant view of the third division encampment. For the sketch from which this

Engraving was drawn we are obliged to Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.A. The house at the left-hand side is that of Mr. Carrington, the astronomer, whose wife was the victim of a murderous attack lately reported in the weekly chronicle of crimes and offences. Mr. Carrington's observatory is the building on the top of the neighbouring hillock. The third army division remained at Frensham-common one night, and went on to Woolmer, a short march, but wet and weary, early on the Saturday morning. Its camp at Headley, in Woolmer Forest, is constructed with two fronts, one to the east and the other to the north. To the east are the cavalry, with the second brigade on their right flank, and in rear of the centre, near the road, is a field battery. The first brigade lies along the north front, and the Army Service Corps have their ground on the left flank of the cavalry. The unorthodox double front is protected by a regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion and a half of volunteers, pushed somewhat beyond its angle. The rest of the artillery is parked in the rear centre.

This division, since its arrival at the Woolmer Forest encampment, has been diligently exercised. On Monday it was drilled by brigades. On Tuesday it marched four or five miles to Weaver Down, and was there put through a series of manœuvres. On Wednesday the Duke of Cambridge, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), came to see a sham fight between two brigades formed of this division, the one commanded by Colonel Stephenson, the other by Colonel Watson. On Thursday the whole division marched back from Woolmer Forest to the former encamping-ground of Frensham-common.

In the mean time the first division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, which is to defend the approach to the metropolis, next week, against the forces of Sir Charles Staveley and General Carey, has fallen back, as stated above, from its first position of Tuesday, below the Chobham Ridges, to a spot north-east of Chobham village. The Chobham Ridges stretch away to the right hand of the London and South-Western Railway, six or seven miles after it passes the Woking Cemetery. It was here that the summer encampment of troops in 1853 was formed, continuing from April to August of that year. The encampment of Sir Hope Grant's division, on Tuesday, was at Coldingley, on Bisleigh-common. The first brigade, including all the Guards, the Rifles (with Prince Arthur trudging on foot amongst them), and the 3rd Middlesex Militia, marched from the Aldershot south camp, by Thorn Hill, Ash, Canal Bridge, Henley Park, and Pirbright. It was commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The second brigade, under Major-General Lysons, moved by Farnborough and Black Down, contriving with great skill to evade observation, as though engaged in an actual retreat from an enemy in its rear to the westward. The brigade consisted of the 4th, 50th, and 33rd Regiments, the 42nd Highlanders, the 1st and 2nd Middlesex Militia, with artillery and cavalry. The Duke of Cambridge witnessed a part of the march. The roads of approach to the Coldingley encampment were strictly guarded, on Tuesday night, by pickets of General Lysons's brigade. On Wednesday morning the whole division continued its retreat; one brigade taking its course through Westley Green, the other marching by the village of Chobham, while the cavalry and Horse Artillery went through Higham, to the site of Sir Hope Grant's new encampment. This is near the point where the road to Woking joins the road from Chertsey to Guildford, south-west of Staples Hill, and half way between Chertsey and Bagshot. The tents of the head-quarters staff are pitched on the knoll, covered with fir-trees, to the left of the Woking road; but General Lysons's head-quarters are to the right, with Prince Edward's brigade in front of him, forming the first line. In his rear are the tents of the Ordnance, the Army Service Corps, and the Supply Train; behind these, across the Bagshot road, are those of the cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Such as we have described were the movements and positions of the three army divisions up to the middle of this week, but it was arranged that they should effect a great change in their relative situations on Thursday and yesterday. This will appear by the programme issued on Wednesday from the Commander-in-Chief's head-quarters at Aldershot:—"Thursday, 14th.—The officer commanding defending force (the first division), having got information of the position and estimated strength of the enemy's advanced corps (the second division), breaks up his camp at Chobham, and, advancing to Chobham Ridges, threatens his communications, throwing out cavalry to Frimley, Farnborough, and across the canal to Pirbright. The enemy (the second division), having ascertained this movement by his scouts, falls back across the Basingstoke Canal, and takes up a position near Caesar's Camp, sending information of the advance of defending force to the main body of the enemy (the third division), which moves to his support, and camps at Frensham. Friday, 15th.—The enemy's advance corps (the second division) continues its retreat, and effects a junction with his main body (the third division) near Frensham. The defending force (the first division) continues to advance, and encamps at Pirbright, throwing out advanced posts to occupy the commanding ridge of the Hog's Back. Saturday, 16th.—The opposing forces being now in contact, the general operations will commence."

Some Illustrations of these movements will appear in our next. The incident shown in one of our Illustrations this week, from a sketch by Captain Fellows, of the 3rd Surrey Militia, is the breaking loose of the cavalry horses, on the night of the 2nd inst., in the Aldershot Camp. On that day the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) arrived from Colchester and took up their quarters on Cove-common, at some distance from the 1st Life Guards and another cavalry regiment. The strength of the corps, commanded by Colonel Seymour, was 23 officers, 468 men, and 370 horses. The horses were tethered according to the new system, which consists of attaching a ring to the near fore and off hind legs, each being secured by a short rope or chain fastened to a piece of wood, resembling a tent-peg, about 15 in. in length, which is driven into the ground. A few minutes after nine o'clock in the evening seventy-six horses suddenly broke loose from the right wing of the regiment, and galloped madly in all directions. The ground is intersected by the Basingstoke Canal and numerous ditches, into which many of the animals plunged or fell. The men of the regiment and parties from other encampments lost no time in giving chase, and by half-past two o'clock in the morning many of the horses were captured and brought back to quarters. Some of these had reached Bagshot, while several were secured at Farnborough, Frimley, and distant places. The lives of some of the pursuers were placed in great danger owing to their ignorance of the locality, and one man narrowly escaped drowning in a large reservoir in which three of the horses were found swimming about. He was rescued with difficulty by two comrades. Of the horses that broke loose twenty-four were officers' chargers, thirty-six were troop-horses, and the remainder were in the sick lines, being temporarily non-effective in consequence of the previous day's march. A charger belonging to Captain Grentorex had an eye cut out; another broke its leg so severely that the bone pro-

truded a considerable distance through the skin; it had to be shot. The number found dead did not exceed three, but four were so seriously injured that they would have to be shot, and others were badly lacerated; while seventeen were still at large, and scouts were searching the country for these in every direction for miles round. They have since been recovered. This stampede of the Queen's Bays had been preceded by a similar misadventure with the horses of the 1st Life Guards. It was followed, on the very next night, by the breaking loose of forty horses of the 10th Hussars, Colonel Baker's regiment. The officers of each of the three regiments named, therefore, agreed to resume the old method of tethering horses by head-ropes, or from the collar, to a long picket-rope, stretched along the level of the ground and secured to picket-stakes at intervals of five yards, while the heels also of the animals are fastened to a peg behind. It has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief that all the cavalry shall return to this system.

### THE FARM.

The annual sale of her Majesty's fat stock was held at Claremont Park, Esher, on Monday, when thirty head of cattle—Devons, Herefords, and runts—were sold by auction. The beasts realised £820 15s., giving an average of over £27 per head.

The Manchester and Liverpool show, at which the Earl of Derby presided, took place at Liverpool last week, and was in every way most encouraging, the receipts surpassing all previous meetings by nearly £2000. The ground was very extensive and well laid out. £3000 offered in premiums tempted a large number of breeders and exhibitors to bring forward their specimens, and the public well supported the undertaking—75,000 visiting in three days and contributing £4850. Several of the cattle-stalls were empty, owing to the foot-and-mouth disease; still, fifteen aged shorthorn bulls came before Messrs. Beauford, Parker, and Baxter in the ring. The famous old Cumberland prize-bull Edgar beat Lord Irwin, the Yorkshire winner, the Marquis of Exeter's Telemachus coming third. The tenant-farmers' yearling bulls were a capital lot, Mr. Brierly's Prince Charlie taking the cup. This bull was bred in Ireland, and Mr. E. J. Smith, of the county of Limerick, also brought over his fine white heifer Repose, and took the first yearling prize with her. In the absence of Mr. How's lot, Vivandière was the first cow, and Rose of Windsor, bred at Osberton, second; Mr. Foljambe's magnificent heifers Concert and Fleur-de-Lis being unapproachable. Colonel Kingscote's Southdowns, a long way from home, gained seven prizes, and Mr. Hutchinson won among the Leicesters. The "grand Shrops" were, however, the sheep of the show. Mr. J. Coxon, Mr. W. Baker, and Mr. T. Nock won with rams, and Mrs. Beach took the prize for ewes as well as the cup. The sheep entries numbered 161, and the pigs (135) were in great force, Mr. Peter Eden winning two cups and fifteen prizes. The draught horses were not first-rate, but a large number of hunters and hackneys were entered, Mr. F. Rigg's Chang defeating Loiterer and many others for the cup. Lord Derby's speech (reported last week) at the dinner was the leading event of the show.

The Gloucestershire Society's show at Cheltenham was somewhat damped by many animals being withdrawn for fear of disease. Mr. Stratton gained all the prizes in the younger classes of shorthorns, Mr. Oliver's Lord of the Forest and Mr. Bradburn's cow taking the older premiums. Herefords were short in number, also Cotswold sheep; and in shorthorns Colonel Kingscote took three first prizes. The Berkshire pigs were particularly good, Messrs. Swannick, Humfrey, and Stewart being at the top; though in the class for sows and pigs Lord Fitzhardinge's were placed before Mr. Swannick's. The prize horses among the hunters were excellent, but the whole was not a fine display. Redoubt was at the head of the thoroughbred stallions. The implements were numerous, and several steam-engines were at work on the ground.

The Border Union sheep show and ram sale took place at Kelso, on the 8th. Mr. Hope, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Forster received the first prizes for rams, and the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet was first with ewes. At the auctions, Lord Polwarth's thirty averaged £30 10s., the first sheep making £115, to go to Australia. Miss Stark's highest price was £10 (Sir George Dunbar), and her thirty-six averaged £28 15s. The Rev. R. W. Bosanquet's sixty-six averaged £14 5s. (£50 top price, and several lots averaged over £12). At the Lofthian Ram Society's Meeting some extraordinary prices were realised for black-faced sheep, Mr. Greenshiel's forty-five head averaging £12, and Mr. Aitken's fifty £11 2s. 6d. Mr. Clark's thirty-eight Leicesters made £12 18s., the first-prize sheep going to Mr. M. Graham for £55. Mr. Moffat won with Cheviots, the highest price being £58, and the average for fifty 9s.

Mr. Torr's annual show of pure Leicesters, which have been bred at Aylesby for over eighty years, was well attended on the "first Wednesday in September." The fact of the Messrs. Dudding and Mr. Borton, as well as other noted breeders and exhibitors, taking the Aylesby rams at good prices, shows that our most successful exhibitors must resort to those flocks where symmetry, quality, and pure blood are diligently cultivated. The average this year was slightly over £16. The late Sir John Rolt's flock of Cotswold sheep, as well as his other pure-bred farming stock, which is much esteemed in the district, comes to the hammer, on Tuesday next, at Ozleworth, Gloucestershire.

The Cumberland sales last week were concluded with the dispersion of Mr. J. P. Foster's and Mr. George Moore's shorthorns, at Killtow, for an average of £102 for fifty-six head. Mr. W. Angerstein bought ten of the best lots, at a 135 gs. average, for his Norfolk estate, near Brandon. Mr. Slye's shorthorns were affected with foot and mouth disease; still, a roan heifer calf of the Barrington blood, at 500 gs. (J. Fawcett), and a young bull of the same strain, at 200 gs. (Earl Bective), brought the average up to £71 10s. for twenty-eight. High as the prices were last week, they have been eclipsed this by the sale of the two-year-old white bull Eighth Duke of York (on Wednesday last, at the sale of Mr. Thomas Bell's herd) for 1065 gs., to Mr. Fawcett and friend. Three heifer calves by him, a few weeks old, made £55 each, and the Brockton herd of forty-nine head averaged £58 13s. 6d.

Barnet Fair was unusually well supplied, and, considering the prevalence of disease, the cattle were healthy and good. With the present price of meat and the abundance of keep, the high prices asked were freely given, and profits often made on second sales. Large good dairy cows were worth £25, smaller ones ranged from £15 to £18. Good steers fetched £17 to £21, and heavy ones £25. Grazing heifers could scarcely be bought under £15. Black, Scotch, and Hereford cattle were limited, but red, Devon, and shorthorns were very numerous. Ewes ranged from 35s. to 45s., and tegs and wethers from 50s. to 55s. Many horses were bought to go to France, at good prices; but the "fun of the fair" was stopped by the absence of the races.

Harvest home was celebrated at the Farm School, Redhill, on Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of the members of the Philanthropic Society and their friends.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

#### THE ST. LEGER.

Though it seemed pretty certain that the ninety-sixth St. Leger would be one of the most uneventful in all the long roll, yet there was no abatement in public interest, and we never remember to have seen more people in Doncaster. At the same time, the difficulty of getting lodgings was greatly exaggerated, as, even on the Wednesday, we noticed cards in several of the windows. On reaching the course the new saddling paddock was the first thing we noticed; and, though the general public grumbled a good deal at losing so much of their standing room, yet there can be no doubt that such an inclosure was sadly needed. Formerly the horses were "put to rights" amid a crowd of idlers, in a stubble-field behind the Stand, and in order to reach the course had to make the dangerous passage of a crowded road, so that it is wonderful that no serious accidents have ever occurred. Now a charge of ten shillings keeps the inclosure tolerably select, while there is a large wooden shed to serve as a protection in case of rain; and the success of the innovation is proved by the fact that the receipts of Tuesday exceeded by £800 the amount ever previously taken on that day. Surely after this the members of the Corporation will harden their hearts and be a little more liberal in the way of added money.

Proceedings commenced on Tuesday with the Fitzwilliam Stakes, which nearly always proves an interesting race. Vulcan and Chopette met in it for the fifth time this season. The horse had proved successful in three out of their four previous encounters, and as he had to give her 45 lb., which he showed himself capable of at Brighton, he was made a strong favourite. Backers forgot, however, that the extra month's time was all in favour of the young one; and, as she looked better than we have ever seen her, it was not surprising that she won pretty easily at the finish. A field of three was all that could be mustered out of forty subscribers to the Champagne Stakes, and of these Stornoway might as well have remained in his stable. Cremorne looked far fitter than when Onslow beat him at York, and had evidently done plenty of work in the interval. Opinions differed widely as to the style in which he disposed of Bethnal Green; but we have no hesitation in saying that it was a very clever victory indeed, for Maidment had merely to shake up the favourite, while Morris was hard on Sir Joseph's colt a long way from home. The Dwarf's performance in the Great Yorkshire Stakes under 7 st. 11 lb. was a very excellent one, and had he been engaged in the St. Leger he would have found plenty of backers at 10 to 1. Gertrude and Géant des Batailles had only to give him 6 lb. and 4 lb. respectively, yet they had not the remotest chance. The latter has now taken part in this race three times, and has finished first, second, and third. The Dwarf will be a capital trial horse for Jack Spigot, and if the latter proves much superior to him, he will be a worthy opponent of Favonius and Sterling in the great sweepstakes.

The Leger morning opened very dull and gloomy; yet, though the clouds never cleared off and we were not favoured with any sunshine, there was no rain. A steady stream of people set in towards the moor as early as nine o'clock, and never ceased until close upon the time fixed for the great event. A large field contested the Corporation Plate, and then one of the finest struggles ever seen took place between Bethnal Green and Onslow for the Municipal Stakes. They carried 8 st. 10 lb. each, and, as the latter was reported not to be quite up to the mark, only 7 to 4 was laid on him. Onslow did his best to cut down his opponent, but both horses seemed in trouble a long way from home, and, after a grand display of riding by Morris and French, Onslow suffered his first defeat by a short head. Looking at the easy manner in which Cremorne disposed of Bethnal Green on the previous day, we are forced to consider him as the best of his year, and it was want of condition and not Onslow that beat him at York. There can be no question, however, that Bethnal Green is a very improving youngster, and if either Alava or Alvarez—Sir Joseph Hawley's dark two-year-olds—are much superior to him the Baronet will be as dangerous next year as when Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and Green Sleeves were worthy champions of the "cherry and black." This race cleared the way for the St. Leger, and certainly the card did not look promising. Only seventeen were down, and to make up this small number the "highways and hedges" had been diligently searched, for animals like Bordeaux, St. Vincent, Cheesewring, Barefoot, and King William were unmistakably out of place. So the owners of four of them seemed to think, for only Bordeaux came to the post, and out of the ten starters four were in Mr. Johnstone's colours! Digby Grand headed the usual parade in front of the Stand. The handsome little black was perfectly trained, but every now and then his ears went back in a suspicious manner, and we fear he is a confirmed rogue. Then came Bothwell, common-looking as ever, but very fit, and he was succeeded by Bordeaux. The two fillies were next, Hannah looking a trifle light and quite small by the side of the slashing Rose of Athol. Ringwood, by far the most imposing of the Tugill four, followed, with Orator in close attendance. Général disappointed us somewhat. He has put on flesh, and seemed to have done a good deal of work; but he is not well put together, and there was a soft appearance about him which did not give one the idea of struggling home in a fast-run race. Lord Hawke did not attract much attention, and then came Albert Victor, not looking so well as he did at Epsom, but still quite the premier of the party as far as appearances went.

A capital start was made at the first attempt, Orator at once going to the front to serve his stable companions, and at the end of about a quarter of a mile he held a lead of some twenty lengths. Hannah took second place as they went through the furzes, the rest lying well up, with the exception of Bordeaux, who seemed quite outpaced. Slowly but surely Hannah began to creep up to Orator, and caught him near the Red House, when he was at once stopped, and the remainder took closer order. Bothwell here made a last effort and then retired, leaving Albert Victor and Ringwood in close attendance on Hannah, and it was soon evident that the race lay between these three, as Général was beaten just before reaching the bend. For a moment, about half way down the hill, the two colts drew level with Hannah; but after that she was always in front, and coming away about the middle of the Stand inclosure, she won very easily by a length. Albert Victor only defeated Ringwood by a neck, and close up came Général and Rose of Athol. A great race has seldom been won in better style, and Baron Rothschild's victory seemed wonderfully popular.

Stonehenge has been revisited by "A Vacation Rambler," who had not seen the remains for thirty years. Sorry, indeed (he writes), was I to see not the ravages that time had made, but the demolition which had been effected by the hand of man. There were many visitors, and a constant chipping of stone broke the solitude of the place. I overheard the following dialogue. A mechanic who had just drained a stone jar of beer ejaculated, "If I had known that there was no one to look after the place I would have brought a hammer and a chisel." "So would I," said, in reply, his companion.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Stepney-green is to be converted into a public recreation-ground at an expense of £3000, which will be provided by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Fourteen fires occurred in the metropolitan district between six o'clock on Saturday morning and the same hour on Monday, but most of them were of an unimportant character.

A second donation of £1000 has been forwarded by "V. S. T." to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the Poor Clergy Orphan Schools have received £500 from "Anonymous, by Friends."

Mrs. Jackson, the wife of a physician in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, has accidentally poisoned herself by drinking some carbolio acid, which she is supposed to have mistaken for methylated spirit.

The inquest upon the body of Mr. Phillips, the son of Mr. Phillips, of the Moreton Arms, Kentish Town, who died from injuries received at an early hour in the morning, terminated on Tuesday in an open verdict.

Mr. Richard Bentley, the well-known publisher, died on Sunday last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The death of another publisher, Mr. Strange, of Paternoster-row, in his seventy-first year, is also announced.

A bust of Mr. Grote is to be placed in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. The commission has been intrusted to Mr. Charles Bacon. The model is finished, and is pronounced to be a perfect likeness.

The South London system of the London Tramways Company was, on Monday, further developed by the opening of the new line from Clapham and Brixton to Blackfriars-bridge, via, Kennington-road, Lambeth-road, St. George's-circus, and Blackfriars-road. The cars run every ten minutes.

On Monday a boy about eleven years of age, while descending from the roof of a tramway-car on the line opened only that morning between Blackfriars Bridge and Brixton, missed his footing and fell to the ground. The wheels of the car passed over his chest, and he was killed on the spot.

A Special Commissioner from the United States Government is in London examining the whole subject of emigration. He has been instructed to report to Congress, with a view to legislation upon existing abuses and their remedies. The Commissioner is to visit Norway, Sweden, and Denmark before he completes his investigations in this country.

In addition to the new schools being erected by order of the School Board in the metropolis, it has been determined, as soon as suitable sites have been obtained, to build nineteen other new schools of large dimensions in the following districts:—One for the City and Tower Hamlets, three for Finsbury, one for Greenwich, one for Hackney, two for Lambeth, four for Marylebone, two for Southwark, three for the Tower Hamlets, one for Chelsea, and one for Westminster.

The conservators of the river Thames have published their report for the year 1870, from which it is gratifying to learn that their unceasing endeavours "to prevent the introduction of sewage and other impurities into the river have in many cases had a beneficial effect." Eton and Reading have already adopted measures for the diversion of their sewage; and Windsor and Kingston-on-Thames have received formal notice that they must discontinue the discharge of noxious matter into the river.

Messrs. Horne and Hunter, on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, who claim rights of common over the whole of Epping Forest, have made an inquiry as to the foundation of a church at High Beech, and are informed that the land on which the church is being built was granted to Mr. Baring by the lord of the manor about eight months ago. They are in communication with Mr. Baring on the subject. The Commissioners of Sewers have commenced a suit in Chancery against the several lords of manors in the forest with reference to the numerous inclosures that have taken place during the last twenty years, and they will not suffer any new encroachment to pass unnoticed.

Mr. Welby Pugin has published a long letter on the subject of the designs for the new law courts. He says:—"Let us have law courts pure, simple, and dignified; let nothing be added for the sake of effect only, but let every horizontal string, every vertical buttress, every window, and every moulding serve a purpose and be eloquently truthful, so that the aim of art—the elevation of the human mind—may have a perfect liberty, and all may detect at a glance in this great national work an external sign of the majesty and dignity of the law. He adds that, as regards the late competition, the money which has been expended will not have been altogether thrown away; for the designs, taken as a whole, demonstrate clearly that not a single additional fault remains to be perpetrated on paper; we therefore at least know what to avoid; this advantage alone ought to afford the new competitors a fair start."

Her Majesty's training-ship Racer, Lieutenant-Commander Gassiot, ran aground on the sands off Ryde, on Monday morning, and remained in a disabled position till the return of the tide in the evening.

By permission of the Board of Admiralty, her Majesty's ship Rhin, a vessel of the fifth class, now in Stangate Creek, near Sheerness, is to be stationed in the River Thames as a floating hospital, for the reception of cholera patients who may arrive on board homeward-bound ships.

A conference on the representation of cotton at the International Exhibition of 1872 was held, on Tuesday, in the Mayor's Parlour, Manchester, when a deputation from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 was received by the Chamber of Commerce. The Earl of Derby, who headed the deputation, described the nature of the annual exhibitions which the Commissioners have inaugurated as distinguished from the larger collections of 1851 and 1862; and said that, as cotton goods were to form a principal feature of the Exhibition of 1872, it was desired that a general interest in the matter should be excited with the view of securing an adequate representation of the industries of this district. The meeting was also addressed by Sir T. Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. Fairbairn, and the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., also members of the deputation; and a resolution was passed expressive of an earnest desire that the different trades illustrative of the cotton and other industries to be represented in the forthcoming exhibition should meet with the support of this district. The formation of local committees throughout Lancashire was invited. In the evening Mr. Hugh Mason, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, entertained a number of gentlemen to dinner, when the Earl of Derby made an interesting and important speech on our international relations, political and commercial. In connection with subsequent toasts the speakers were Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Platt, M.P., Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. John Cheetham, and others.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The department of the International Exhibition which is formed by the British works of Fine-Art occupies nearly as much space as the fine-art productions of all foreign nations, if we except the French annexe. It fills the whole length of the western side of the great quadrangle on the upper floor, besides two adjoining towers and the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, in which some water-colour drawings are placed. Of the apartments on the western side the north and south galleries are devoted to oil paintings; the centre gallery is assigned to water colours, and in the centre courts there is a mixed exhibition of pictures, with furniture, wood-carving,

and other art-combinations. The character and merits of the works of contemporary British artists here presented to view have been made the subject of critical remark in our former notices of the Exhibition. Visitors ascending the stairs from the ground floor to this range of galleries are sometimes delayed a few moments by the crowd, and have leisure to contemplate the life-sized group of sculpture representing a herdsman with a bull, which stands at the bottom of the staircase. With reference to one of the subjects among our last week's Illustrations it should have been explained that Mr. M. L. Spiegel's card-machine is one for printing, not for stamping; and that it does not cut the cards, which are already prepared for use. It prints a hundred cards in one minute, and without ink.

## PASSPORTS AT DIEPPE.

Among the immediate consequences of the late military and political conflicts in France has been the renewal of the passport system, which is now again imposed, as it was in former times, on all travellers crossing the British Channel. The arrival of the daily steam-boat from Newhaven at the port of Dieppe is a moment when the inconveniences of this barbarous and ridiculous exaction are disagreeably felt. The English passengers, many of them sickened and fatigued by the sea voyage, which may be performed in five hours, but has been frequently known to exceed seven, would be grateful to be allowed to go to their hotel at once; but they are compelled



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH PICTURE GALLERY.

to stand about on the quay or at the Douane till they can get these precious notifications of diplomatic or consular approval inspected by the men there stationed to guard the maritime entrance-gates of the French territory. Great is the virtue of stamped paper with illegible signatures in the eyes of a Government official! The whole fabric of civilised society, the peace and good order of the Continental world, as well as the stability of whatever Constitution, regular or provisional, may chance to be established during a few months or years at Paris, would doubtless be put in jeopardy—the fees, at least, would be missed by their official receivers—if Brown, Smith, Jones, and Robinson were permitted to land without this wearisome bother. Well, there are many worse grievances to be met with in getting through life at home or abroad, and it is neither dignified nor profitable to grumble at the arrangements made for our reception on a foreign shore. But we regard the return of the passport system as a bad sign for European freedom. In the meantime it is recommended to our countrymen who undertake a Continental tour that they should endeavour most strictly and punctually to comply with the requisitions of foreign authorities, and re-

frain from any expressions of impatience. The following anecdote, or personal confession, which appears in a daily paper should be a warning to indiscreet persons. The writer does not seem to be aware that his conduct was not quite honest, but he must have perceived, at last, that it was very foolish. He thus relates his experience:—"I had occasion some few weeks since to pay a visit to France. So great was my hurry that I entirely forgot the fact that a passport was necessary, and in my simplicity rushed off without one. I soon learnt to regret this haste. All went well until the boat glided up to the jetty at the port for which I was bound—never mind its name. On each side of the gangway were two officials collecting passports. My case was known to a friend on board, to whose skirts I stuck close, and so passed the officials with the intimation that we were travelling together. We were then informed we should have personally to collect our passports at the Mairie. Now, as I had managed to get in safely, it was not my intention to court inquiry by a personal interview with M. le Maire, and this is how I arranged matters. It had not escaped my notice that no record was made of the number of people who passed the officials, so that I argued to myself,

how can they know whether I had landed or not? Chuckling at the way in which I had hoodwinked the authorities, I proceeded to the railway station, where my self-complacency received a sudden and disagreeable check by a demand for my passport, in a most insinuating tone; and, with a half bow, 'Certainement, Monsieur,' I said, proceeding to walk on. But this would not do; the official was not to be put off. Fortunately, my friend was at hand. The passport was produced, with an intimation that we were travelling together. I obligingly turned down the corner of the paper to facilitate his inspection of the *visa*, which inspection, fortunately for me, proceeded no further. My troubles, I thought, were now at an end. My business was transacted, and the time approached when I must return. After my experience, I certainly felt some qualms as to how I should get out of France; but I was told and believed that there would be no difficulty. Difficulty! There was nothing but difficulty. When I tried to get on board the boat I was stopped and informed that I could not go on without a passport; and I had the satisfaction of seeing the boat leave without me. The next day I went to the English Consul and explained my case. He was very sorry,

but required proof that I was a British subject, without which he could not give me a passage. I telegraphed to my friends. The answer came, and was found insufficient. I then wrote to England, but was fortunate enough, by a little stratagem, to get off, after a disagreeable detention of five days, before the answer arrived. I got off, too, without the assistance of her Britannic Majesty's Consul, whose exchequer is thus minus 5s., the cost of a British permit. Moral—Don't go to France without a passport."

#### THE WARWICK RACE CUP.

The Warwick Cup this year, which is a magnificent tazza, standing nearly 3 ft. high, and weighing 333 oz. of silver, has been manufactured by Mr. Charles Crich, of Upper-parade, Leamington. The cup stands on an ebony plinth. On one side of the base is a view of Warwick Castle, in relief; on the other is a tablet with an inscription. The stem of the cup is supported by two figures, fully armed—the one a Cavalier, and the other a Round-head soldier. The rim of the tazza is so arranged as to afford space for four panels, filled with representations in relief of the exploits of Guy, Earl of Warwick, portions of whose armour are yet shown to visitors at the Castle, and whose hermit's cave still exists at Guy's Cliff, where he retired for repentance and prayer. The legendary feats of the mighty Guy selected for the embellishment of the cup are his combat with the Saracen giant, his slaughter of the Green Dragon, his encounter with the wild boar, and his victory over the dun cow of Dunsmore-heath. The handles of the cup fall in graceful curves to the stem. The cover is surmounted by a spirited group showing the fight for the Royal Standard at the battle of Edgehill, in October, 1642, where Sir William Varney, the King's standard-bearer, was slain. The design and workmanship of the cup are highly creditable to its maker.

#### A HIGHLAND SHELTER IN A STORM.

The active sportsmen who frequent the Scottish moors and mountains at this season of the year must look out for occasional rude visitations of boisterous Highland weather. A tempest of wind and rain, coming suddenly upon a party of deer-stalkers or grouse-shooters while they climb the steep sides of a heather-clad hill, some miles away from the nearest high road or hamlet, will make them more desirous to seek a harbour of



THE WARWICK RACE CUP.

refuge than to pursue their quest of game. They will be fortunate, in such a case, if they can reach, before the driving blast, laden with huge drops of sky-water, has drenched them to the skin and chilled them to the heart, a cabin like that of which the warm inside is shown in our Artist's sketch. They may be sure of a friendly reception, freely granted by the hospitable peasant or shepherd and his family, in this humble, but secure and not uncomfortable, household. Its humility, indeed, seems to give it a certain charm, in contrast with that pretentious hostelry, near the castle of a great Scottish Duke, where Burns revenged himself for the landlady's neglect of him by writing these verses on the window-pane:—

"There's naething here but Highland pride  
And Highland cauld and hunger,  
If Providence hath sent me here,  
'Twas surely in his anger."

The respectable master of this snug rustic abode is too good a Christian to indulge the sin of pride, though he were lord of a more sumptuous and stately mansion. He readily opens the door to all strangers, of whatever rank, who are in need of shelter. His fire of peat shall warm their limbs and dry their wet clothes; his bottle of whisky—Highland Nora is now getting it out of the cupboard—shall restore the healthy flow of blood to their exhausted veins. A piece of oatmeal cake will not be wanting. Pipes or cigars will be lighted; the rifles will be laid down for an hour; and the deerhounds, whose presence has terrified the cottage cat, will lie quietly stretched in sleep. Meantime, the attendant gillies will enjoy a Gaelic chat with the family, and Donald and Hamish may freely comment on the shooting performances of Sir Robert, the Captain, and the Oxonian, whom they faithfully serve for a week. The storm will soon be over, and the English sporting gentlemen will then go forth, content with the kindly welcome they have received in a simple Highlander's hut.

Many of the life-boats on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall have within the past few days been visited by Mr. Richard Lewis, general secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution. He found the boats in admirable order, and each with an excellent crew, ready for any emergency that might arise. There are now thirty-one life-boats belonging to the institution on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and many of the services rendered by them during the past few winters to shipwrecked crews have been characterised by signal success and bravery.



A HIGHLAND SHELTER IN A STORM.

## LAW AND POLICE.

By official orders which reached the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, thirty-six officers and clerks were released from duty.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, the hearing in the case of the Earl of Perth was adjourned for three weeks by consent, it being stated that Lady Perth was about to arrange the Earl's affairs.

A singular case of fraud was, on Thursday week, investigated at Bow-street. A man named Yarrow, aged thirty-five, was accused of obtaining £600 by false pretences from Mr. Livermore, of Parker-street, Westminster. Prisoner obtained the money in sixty-nine instalments, under the pretext of prosecuting Livermore's claim to £37,000 unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England. He was remanded.

Henry Thomas Hewitt, alias Thomas Hewitt Baker, alias James Baker, formerly a petty officer in the Royal Navy, and lately an assistant master in a ragged school at Portsmouth, is in custody, under a warrant, charged with intermarrying with Emily Moore, his first wife, Hannah Meek, being still alive. He was taken before the Birkenhead magistrates on Tuesday. The first witness was Detective Hemingway, who stated that the prisoner was given into his custody by Detective Sergeant Harvey, at Portsmouth, on Friday evening last. On the charge being stated to him, he replied, "I was given to understand that she was dead." Mr. Moore handed in a copy of the register of the marriage of the prisoner with Emily Moore, at Portsea, on July 9, 1866, in the name of Thomas Hewitt Baker. Sarah Ann Perkins deposed that she was present at his marriage at Hebington, on March 16, 1868, to Hannah Maria Meek, in the name of James Baker. Miss Meek was only seventeen at the time of the marriage. The prisoner had nothing to say respecting the charge against him, and was committed for trial at the Chester Assizes.

The preliminary case against Miss Christiana Edmunds at Brighton has been completed. She was first committed for trial, as was stated last week, on a charge of attempting to poison a lady named Boyes by sending her a cake with arsenic in it. A charge of murder in reference to the sudden death, with symptoms of strychnia poisoning, of the little boy Sidney Albert Barker was next gone into. The theory of the prosecution in this case is that the prisoner had conceived a guilty passion for Dr. Beard, with whose family she was on visiting terms; that she had attempted to poison his wife with a chocolate cream; and that, then, Dr. Beard suspecting her, she had procured a number of such sweetmeats, put strychnia upon them, and returned them to the shop of Mr. Maynard, a confectioner from whom they were procured, for exchange, in order that other persons might be made ill or even be killed, and suspicion be diverted from her in respect of the attempt to poison Mrs. Beard. After the inquest on the boy his father received three anonymous letters to the effect that there was a general feeling of indignation in the town at the proceedings at the inquest, blaming Mr. Maynard strongly for having sold the chocolate creams after having been warned, and urging Mr. Barker to take further proceedings; and stating that if he did not prosecute Mr. Maynard other parties would, and that, having made three persons ill, he ought to be prosecuted. An expert, Mr. Nethercliffe, stated that he had examined these letters. They were all written by the same hand that wrote other letters admitted to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. She was committed on the capital charge, showing no emotion.

Eliza Klein, a young woman, was brought up before the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, on a charge of smuggling. The prisoner is a German, and was a passenger on board the steam-ship Waterloo, from Rotterdam. When asked by one of the examining officers of the Customs if she had anything to declare, she produced half a pound of tobacco. On searching her trunk he found some more tobacco and cigars, done up in parcels. On arriving at the Custom-House Quay the prisoner was told that there was a suspicion that she had some tobacco concealed about her clothes. She immediately said she felt sick, and went down into the ladies' cabin, and shortly afterwards a petticoat was seen to be pushed through one of the portholes, and in it a quantity of cigars was found to be sewn up. The prisoner said that she had a brother-in-law living in St. Luke's, and that she had come to seek a situation as servant. She intended the tobacco in the trunk for her brother-in-law and the cigars in the petticoat for another friend, but she sewed them up in case her brother-in-law might take them. The Lord Mayor said he should fine her the single value and duty, and in default she would have to go to prison for seven days. The prisoner thanked his Lordship for his leniency, and her brother-in-law paid the fine.

A fierce fight has taken place between some soldiers and the police at Liverpool. It is stated that the row originated in the soldiers assaulting some women. A dragoon officer is also charged with having joined in the fight. The accused soldiers were taken before the magistrates on Monday. The officer, Captain Bates, and two others would, the magistrate said, be sent for trial.

The two men charged with being implicated in the Cuckfield murder, which was committed in the year 1869, were re-examined before the local magistrates on Monday, and, as there was no further evidence against them, they were discharged.

Mr. R. Worthy, of Victoria Villa, Exeter, was disturbed at about one o'clock on Sunday morning by hearing some one entering his bedroom. He sprang out of bed and tried to grasp the intruder, but was struck with a heavy instrument on the head. He was again struck on the temple and felled to the ground. A policeman heard an alarm and went round to the back of the house; but the thieves smashed a window in the front and escaped.

There was a renegade politician at the Cambridge Police Court on Monday. Edward Newman, a hawker, was charged with assaulting his landlady, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. On leaving the dock the prisoner became very violent, said he had not had justice, and, although a cripple, sprang over the dock at the Mayor, having previously hurled his crutch at his Worship's head, though, fortunately, without effect. He was then put back in the dock and bound over to keep the peace for two months. On leaving the dock the prisoner said "I have been a Tory till now, but in future I shall be a Radical."

John Ware, a well-known poacher, living on Ealing-common, who has been seven times convicted for poaching and other serious offences, was charged at the Brentford Police Court, on Monday, with assaulting Mrs. Sarah Goodwin and two policemen. Mrs. Goodwin, the widow of a military officer, living in Vine-place, Ealing-common, said that in consequence of the destitute condition of the prisoner and his wife she had allowed them to live in her house and to occupy a room up stairs. On Saturday night the prisoner came home drunk, knocked her down, and began to break all the things he could lay his hands upon and throw them out of the door. Joseph Rose, a lodger in the same house, said when he was called in on Saturday night to protect the landlady the prisoner knocked him down with a blow from his fist, and when upon the floor kicked him several times in a most savage manner. A policeman, who was called in by Rose, said that when he told the prisoner he had come to take him into custody for an assault, Ware replied, with an oath, "If you do not go I will throw you down stairs and break your neck." A severe struggle ensued at the top of the stairs, and they both rolled to the bottom. They then struggled towards the yard, where the policeman, in the course of half an hour's encounter, was thrown several times. A crowd collected, and while the witness was upon the ground with the prisoner one of the crowd wrenched his staff from his side and handed it to the prisoner, telling him at the time to use it on the constable. The policeman managed to get it from him, and called out for assistance, when a publican named Rolfe came to his rescue. The prisoner was, however, so violent that it took four constables, as well as Mr. Rolfe, to get him to the station. The magistrates sentenced him to eight months' hard labour, and complimented the constable for his brave conduct, as well as for the way in which he had kept his temper under such trying circumstances.

At the Derby Burgh Police Court, yesterday week, James Young Stone and Thomas Stone were brought up, on remand from the previous Friday, charged with stealing a banker's receipt for £800, and also with forging an order upon Messrs. Smith and Co.'s bank for the sum of £400. The younger prisoner, James Young Stone, was induced by the elder prisoner to steal a banker's receipt for £800. On Friday it was arranged that the younger prisoner should give evidence against Thomas Stone, which was to the following effect:—James Young Stone—"I was fourteen years of age on Good Friday. I have been in the employ of James Young, my father, all my lifetime. My mother is sister to the prisoner, Thomas Stone. I have been intimately acquainted with the prisoner for a long time. Prisoner told me that London was a rare place. I found the deposit-note in July, one night between ten and eleven o'clock. It was on the top of a cupboard in my father's shop, and I brought it away. I then went down to my uncle's (the prisoner's) house about twelve o'clock. I found the prisoner in the Horse and Jockey Inn, in Sadler-Gate. I beckoned him out and gave him the note. We then walked up Sadler-Gate, and prisoner looked at it under a gas-lamp. I said, 'I have got it out of the shop; and he replied, 'Oh, dear; it is a £800 note!' I said I thought it was only an £8 note. I said, 'I will take it back before it is found out.' He said, 'No, you fool, you must not, or you'll be caught.' He wrapped it up, and said, 'Put it in your pocket, and I will have a glass of ale.' I put it in my pocket, and we went into the Horse and Jockey, where we stayed a short time. We came out and walked down Iron-gate, prisoner telling me not to tell anyone. He said, 'You had better come and sleep with me to-night, and in the morning we'll see about it.' The next morning I received a message from my father about going out of town. Prisoner advised me to go out of the way until my father was gone. After breakfast I and prisoner went into the town, and, after fetching my coat, prisoner told me to go into Smith's bank, throw the note down, and say, 'I have come for half this for my father. He said they would ask how I would have it—in notes or gold? He said, 'You must say, '£100 in gold; the rest in notes—fives and tens—Bank of England.' He told me, if all was right, when I came out, to hold up my hand. I then went into the bank and presented the deposit note, which had previously been signed by me, 'James Young,' under prisoner's direction, at his house, that morning. After £10 had been given to Stone's wife, they started for Nottingham in a hansom, and after-

wards from the Great Northern station for London." The witness then detailed their arrival at Tabb's coffee-house, in Leicester-square, where they stayed a fortnight, during which time two suits of clothes and a portmanteau were bought. The expenses were paid by witness, and Stone also had £10 in London, when they went afterwards to Oxford for the purpose of setting up a fish-shop. About six weeks after they had left Derby he went to bed one night, hanging up his coat in the room. The next morning, when he examined his coat, all the money was missing, with the exception of a sovereign. He asked Stone (who did not come to bed that night) if he had seen anything of the notes, and he replied that he had not. When they returned to Oxford again Stone acted as paymaster. After a mass of other evidence had been taken, the Bench committed both prisoners for trial, bail being accepted for the younger prisoner, but refused to Thomas Stone.

Lewis S. Mills, chief clerk in the Bank of Ireland, was, on Monday, committed for trial on a charge of embezzling £400, the property of the bank.

At the Circuit Court, Dumfries, on Tuesday, William Miller, bank accountant, Stranraer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling £7000 of the funds of the Clydesdale Banking Company. It appeared that he had not appropriated the money to his own use, but had allowed parties, contrary to orders, to overdraw their accounts, and had made entries in the books to conceal the irregularity.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., arrived at Kelso, on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Bright. He will fish for salmon on some of the streams in the district.

The local board of Ilfracombe has decided to dedicate to the public the Hillsborough estate (one of the most romantic spots in Devon), and to lay it out in ornamental grounds.

From April 1 to Sept. 9 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £26,837,154, an increase of about half a million upon the return in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £30,642,955, being £1,569,075 in excess of the issues of last year. The balance in the Bank of England last Saturday was £1,232,524; and in the Bank of Ireland, £1,316,793.

A serious accident occurred, on Tuesday afternoon, to Lady Sinclair, of Murkle. As her Ladyship was driving towards Sir Robert Sinclair's residence, about eight miles from Thurso, the horse suddenly took fright and started off, upsetting the conveyance, which fell on Lady Sinclair, breaking one of her legs, and inflicting such other injuries that her life is despaired of. The horse was killed on the spot.

Last month an Act was passed to amend the Public Libraries Act of 1855. By it all local boards are empowered to put the principal Act into force, and may borrow money on mortgage of the rates for that purpose. The boards for public libraries are not to expend more than one penny in the pound. The statute is not to apply to any district the whole or any part of which is within any municipal borough or within the jurisdiction of commissioners under Improvement Acts.

The new Mechanics' Institute at Walker-on-Tyne was inaugurated, on Tuesday, by Sir George Grey. In his address he spoke chiefly of the question of education. He took occasion to say with reference to the strike in Newcastle that he hoped no false pride, no obstinacy of feeling on one side or the other, might prevent a willing ear being given to those honest and well-intentioned efforts now being made to bring about a reconciliation between those whose interests were so intimately bound up one with the other. Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. T. E. Headlam, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P., were also present.

Earl Fortescue, speaking at the luncheon after the distribution of prizes at the Devon County School, on Tuesday, said that our Navy was more than a match for any two navies in the world; and, although the condition of the dockyard stores might not be altogether satisfactory, they might rely on its being steadily improved under the administration of Mr. Goschen. No doubt the Army reorganisation was incomplete, and he hoped the Government would turn their attention to the subject. He regretted that Mr. Gladstone should allow his benevolent credulity to lead him to make such announcements as he made in his recent speech, that reliance was to be placed on the good intentions of all countries and their respect for treaties. The Earl of Devon spoke to a similar effect.

The bank employés of the United Kingdom have testified their appreciation of Sir John Lubbock's endeavours on their behalf in introducing the Bank Holidays Act, 1871. The officers of the banks determined to present a testimonial to Sir John, and a general agreement was come to that no employé should subscribe more than 1s. to the fund, in order that all alike might have an opportunity of contributing. The proposal met with a hearty response from all parts of the country, and 14,000 employés have subscribed, the testimonial fund having reached the sum of £700. In reply to a communication from the committee, Sir John Lubbock informed them that it would be most in accordance with his feelings were the money devoted to educational purposes, and he named the City of London College and the Maidstone Grammar School

as institutions in which he felt much interest. In deference, therefore, to his wishes, arrangements have been made whereby the testimonial fund will be divided between these two institutions.

Mr. Mechi has made several suggestions which he thinks will meet the difficulties existing on the game question. Mr. Mechi is an old sportsman, and he agrees with Lord Derby in believing and hoping that there will always be a love of sport in Britain, and that it will somehow be had by those who can afford it; but it is desirable that it should be obtained on equitable terms and with the least possible injury to the food of the people or to the feelings of the tenantry. Mr. Mechi thinks that winged game and the feathered tribe ought to be encouraged, because they convert into human food the insect tribe, the greatest enemy to the people's food. But the case is different with ground game. For them it is necessary not only to provide ample food, but also to prevent their damaging the growing crops. In order to prevent ground game consuming the young plant in its early growth Mr. Mechi would inclose the crops with vulcanised wire netting, and he would surround the woods with highly manured pasture or green crops rather than grain crops. He thinks that we should hear much less complaint about game if the tenants received among them in due proportion that portion of it which is now sent to market by the landowner.

Sir Edward Watkin announced to a meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, on Friday, that another attempt which he has made to induce the boards of the Great Northern and Midland Railway Companies to settle the long-existing dispute as to the coal traffic of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire has failed. Sir Edward's proposal was in the nature of a reference to arbitration. In the same speech he discussed the question of railway reform, which, according to his ideas, appears to lie in the direction of amalgamation and a free interchange of traffic. By some arrangement which would put a stop to competition between the great companies, Sir Edward thinks that railway shareholders and the trading public would alike be benefited. When railway management is thus put on what he calls a sound footing he believes that greater security of travelling will be attained, because railway companies will then be able to afford to pay their servants better wages for shorter hours of work. Failing some speedy improvement of their present relations with the Great Northern and Midland Companies, the chairman further indicated his opinion that the Manchester and Sheffield Company would require to face the question of obtaining access to London by a line of their own.

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